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INDIRECT DAMAGES.

he American Counter Case

be Presented to the Geneva Board.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President to-day submitted for the information of the Senate a py of the counter case of the United States in the tter of arbitration at Geneva, as follows:

he fourth article of the treaty of Washington ovide each party, within four months after the very of its case, to deliver the duplicate to the itrators, and to the agent of the other party a nter case and additional documents, correspond- e and evidence in reply to the case, documents, respondence and evidence presented by the er party. Availing themselves of right, the United States present as their counter case, together h additional documents, correspondence and ence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence submitted by Her Majesty's ernment. In laying this counter case before Tribunal of Arbitration, they deem it proper to mise that they do not consider it within the vince of this paper to discuss all the propositions him the British case, which they regard as justly putable or requiring argumentative discussion. ar as the positions taken by Her Majesty's Govrnment in the case may vary from those which the ted States had the honor to lay before the tribu- in their case, they respectfully refer to document for an expression of views which regard as supported by sound princi- of reason and by the acquiescence of r powers, and by writings of publicists authority. So far, too, as the contestations of stions of fact raised between the parties in their spective cases, and supporting evidence on either , a mere renewal of the contestation on the ter case would be superfluous. The ted States therefore refers to their ws and estimates of the contested matters of . It has seemed to them to be more in accord- e with a right of the treaty and with the confi- ence of the tribunal thus to reserve for the nsel the general analysis and discussion of these tters, so far as they shall prove impor- in their bearing on the substan- controversy between the parties in regard it, which will be prepared by them. submission under the fifth article of the treaty, in such oral arguments as may, as the tribunal y express a wish to hear.

ercise, therefore, their rights and freedom of r counsel in these respects, they ask the attention the Tribunal to the following observations on e of the written points of difference between s and other matter submitted on the part of Her esty's Government and those submitted on the part of the United States. Certain errors of sense ch run through the case of Her Majesty's Gov- ment first claim attention.

rst. It is assumed in that case that the rebels of United States were, by Her Majesty's proclama- of 1861, invested with some undefined tical attributes, but the United States have hith- understood that Her Majesty's Government ely assumed to regard persons who resisted the ted States as belligerents, and to have conferred h belligerent rights as the discretion of neutral powers, ding to claims growing out of the acts of the Florida, bama, Georgia and the Shenandoah. The ms grow out of the acts of r vessels named in the American case regard by the United States as having been ed within the terms of the treaty. They form of the claims generally known as the Alabama ms. They are enumerated in the fourth of the es of five volumes printed by order of the Sen- of the United States, which form part of the docu- ts, correspondence and evidence submitted n the case of the United States. These volumes, es, once collected and printed, will be entitled e claims of the United States against Great ain," as conveyed in the treaty. A copy is here e in the library of the Foreign Office at London re Her Majesty's High Commission received r instructions. It will also be found oot Impropriety that under the same ty's direction on the table of h Commission during the negotiations which eded the conclusion of the treaty. The United es, therefore, with their contestation of the language of the treaty in this respect, feel they have a right to assume the case of Her Majesty's High Commissioners had ce of and acquiesced in that construction. The ted States are at a loss to understand why sev- observations are introduced into the British which apparently aim to affect the operation of three rules of the treaty. If by the principles of struction which are suggested, Her Majesty's ernment intend to ask the Tribunal to ad- ge in these rules, the United States cannot too ngly protest against it.

ourth. It is averred in several places that some of acts of which the United States complain were mitted in American citizens. Similar state- ts were introduced for the purpose of urging facts as excuse for the escape of the rebel ty's officials, or for any other supposed relevant pose, the United States will ask the Tribunal to note that the American witnesses referred to e criminals in the eye of American law at the s when they were elevating the standard of rebel- d belligerents against the United States by act Her Majesty's government—an act in which the ted States do not participate, but which, as stated ve never ceased to protest. It would seem, efore, to be impossible to found upon the acts es any consequences of responsibility for the uct of the persons thus described as American rs.

ur Majesty's government has stated in terms y proposals, some of which are in the nature e of mixed law and fact, for the convenience of trators. The United States call attention to e of the leading points of difference between two cases, with the reservation hereafter made to portion of the declaration of neutrality of the

rs. The British case seems to concede that a gerent who has wronged a neutral by violating sovereignty, and by forcing it to take part indi- ly in war, nevertheless may not be charged with such as commissioning without the jurisdiction neutral's vessel of war for hostile employment in its jurisdiction, deprive the neutral of the t of taking cognizance of the original offense. United States suggest that this concession is ed by the mere act of offending a belligerent.

econd. It appears to be claimed that officials anged as belligerents an exemption from na- al jurisdiction which should be accorded, if at only by reason of recognition of belligerent ts, which powers political representations can be e in time of misunderstanding or controversy, it ignores the undoubted prerogatives of the rn, to exclude armed vessels from national ports, trol, if it attempts to limit the exercise of such ds "due diligence" in a manner inconsistent the principles of international law recognized ment of Europe, in the United Kingdom and in United States. It sets up as a measure of the a standard which those Governments have not ed by the government in the circuit of the globe, viz: th care as governments ordinarily employ in r domestic concerns."

ourth. If the United States have correctly inter- ted the principles which regulate the case, it is nt that in a case like the present a belligerent uld be required to show on the part of a neutral foundation for the claim for compensation, an nce of care nearly equivalent to wilful negli- ce. The United States cannot but think that it uld be pressed by Her Majesty's Government. It announced that its case would be prepared by under direction of able counsel and learned sel, who had vigorously insisted upon it in ublic writings on the neutrality of Great Britain e American struggle. They therefore presented he consideration of the Government of Her Maj- an unfriendly feeling towards them on the of individual members of Her Majesty's Gov- ent during the contest, which would require to and would account for a want of diligence ering upon wilful negligence. In connection this position in Her Majesty's Govern- 's case, they did not and do not assent to its ertions. They do not conceive that the law of ons tolerates the proposition that belligerents required to submit to unlimited wrongs at the of neutral negligence till it reaches the ex- ity suggested.

ifth. The British case attempts to narrow the in- national duties of a government to the exercise e restraining powers conferred on it by munici- aws.

ith, It overlooks the obligations of a neutral to ot its municipal laws so that they may be proper- by such law prove inadequate for the perform- ments in the British case as to actual internal ribution of powers in Her Majesty's government, ng nothing, are irrelevant in determining its nal obligations.

he British case proposes that the lia- y of Great Britain to make indemnity to the ed States should be limited to cases in which United States cannot show by affirmative proof they actively and diligently exerted their naval er to prevent. The United States cannot admit a proposed limitation has no just foundation ound principles of international or other law. rt 2 of the British case adds a request to give in- tory statement of the first events which at- ded and followed the commencement of the war in America; second, the course pursued by t Britain in relation to the war; third, the se pursued by other nations in relation thereto.

urt the case assumes to give a statement on interna- n rights and duties or powers which were pos- ed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government of ering into friendly equitable relations with the circumstances in and under which these powers e exercised during the war. The United States re- rred to the tribunal heretofore made, now call at- ion only to some of the principal points of the rence in this respect between the cases of the governments.

rst. The United States insist that Her Majesty's ernment is politically and historically in error in assertion, on page six, that the contest termina- in 1865 in the complete conquest and subjection federate States.

econd. If it be intended by the statement in 7 that "in and soon after the month of May, a number of armed ships were fitted out and to sea from ports in the United States," for the arbitrators to suppose that there was any rgent vessel from the Florida or from the Ala- ma escaped from Liverpool, the United States not only strongly protest that Her Majesty's ernment is in error in this respect.

hird. The United States have in their case the attention of the Tribunal to the acts of ed Kingdom, Russia and Prussia, which seem ave been overlooked by the authors of the Brit- case in the enumeration of the acts of the ritime powers. In regard to the powers were Tribunal will doubtless observe that those which ognized the insurgents as belligerents, with the ception of Great Britain, principal maritime nly had treated them under the name of the federate States to their ports, and thus com- ted on them all substantial advantages which y could gain from general recognition by other ritime powers. They will also observe that other ernments did not recognize the title which the rgents had taken for themselves. Thus, for ex- ple, the proclamation of the Emperor of the ch spoke of them as "States which pretend to e a Confederation." Thus, for ex- ple, the British Parliament spoke of "the doubtful complications he United States of America," and of "the circumstances in the United States of America," the Brazilian circular expressly states "the Confederate States have no legal exist- e."

ourth, It is stated on page 23 that "by the United s cruisers the ports and waters of Her Majes- dominions were resorted to for coaling and r purposes more frequently than those of Confederate States;" if by this it is intended to y that bearing regard to the great disparity of mbers between the vessels of the United States those of the insurgents, the United States ent- to admit its full extent, but not without the pitalities of British ports, or that without regard that disparity, these hospitalities were extended an impartial neutrality to both parties. Unless emphatically deny it.

ifth. It is stated on page twenty-five that the t of which the Government of the United States understood to complain of belligerent privileges which e not commonly used made the object proble- legislation; that in few countries, if in none, ording to the information received by her Majesty's Government, did the law directly forbid such acts or make any definite provision preventing them. at the time when this war be- except in the United Great Britain. The information of the ted States on this point does not agree ion of Her Majesty's Government. It is my honor to refer the tribunal to the statements cerning the laws of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, nce, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, in, and Sweden and Norway, which will be found he fourth appendix attached to the report of neutrality laws commissioners. This document be found at the close of the third volume of ring the laws of several powers of Europe and erica for the preservation of their neutrality. It will appear from all this evidence that acts such as these of which the United States complain have been widely made the subject of positive legislation, and that in no country except Great Britain, so far as the United States are advised, has it been assumed that proceedings under municipal or local laws are a measure of neutral obligations toward other governments. On page 95 it is stated with reference to the steps taken by President Washington that the measures adopted by the Executive of the United States to restrain these enterprises, fitting out of French privateers, proved inadequate. in answer to this the United States recall to the recollection of the Tribunal that the French Minister of that day contended that his government denied the right to commission privateers from ports of the United States, from the provisions of the treaty of 1778 between France and the United States—a treaty made at a time when Great Britain was at war with the United States. The repressive measures of President Washington may surely be taken under a sense of the duties of the United States as neutral under the law of nations, in the face of their particular duties under the treaty then subsisting with France. In the memoir of Mr. Abbott, now Lord Tenterden, which will be found in the British appendix, at the end of volume 3, it is stated that the result of the publication of the rules of the 4th of August, which were measures adopted by the Executive referred to in the British case, was that the system of privateering was, generally speaking, suppressed, although cases seemed to have occurred until the arrival of Mr. Genet's successor in 1794, who disavowed his act, and recalled the commissions he had granted to privateers.

Seventh. The remark on pages 26, 27 and 28, regarding the manner in which the United States have at different times performed their duties as a neutral nation towards Spain, Portugal and other powers stated, made without any intention of Her Majesty's Government to cast any reproach on the Government or people of the United States; they are, however, apparently introduced for the purpose of indicating the Arbitrators to assume that the United States at some one of these times did fail to use diligence for the suppression of hostile expeditions from their shores which ought to have been exercised, and which is required by the rules of the Treaty of Washington, the United States would regard such imputation as a reproach, however intended by its authors. They have therefore determined to ask the Arbitrators to examine further evidence on these points, which they have the honor to submit herewith. Although they can't but recognize that the Arbitrators may justly feel that neither piaty should add to their arduous labors by entering upon any detailed estimate and evidence wholly foreign to the issues submitted to their discretion, the evidence now offered will be found to throw light regarding the performance of their international duties is voluminous and spreads over a series of years, and a variety of incidents. It relates to the contest between Spain and her colonies, to the war between Brazil and the Artigoes Government, to the struggle of the Cubans for independence, to the war between Spain and the Seven South American Republics, to that Mexican war. In all these contests it became the duty of the United States to preserve neutrality under difficult circumstances, often when the sympathies of a large mass of their people were enlisted in opposition to the action of the Government. Her Majesty's Government has thought it ought to call in question the efficacy, while admitting the good faith with which the United States performed their duties in these trying circumstances. The evidence now submitted shows conclusively that Her Majesty's government has been misinformed; that the United States did perform their duties at the time with fidelity and activity, which, had they been imitated by Great Britain during the insurrection, would have made the present proceeding unnecessary.

Eighth. The United States unite with Her Majesty's Government in its remarks on page 27, calling attention to the fact that the President of the United States, in his message at the opening of Congress, did in 1817 recommend Congress to confer upon the Government not only power to punish citizens, but also to prevent the commission of offenses, and that Congress did, in compliance with this recommendation, confer such power in the neutrality acts of 1817 and 1818.

Ninth. The United States are at a loss to understand what reference is intended by the use of the words on page 28, "It is needless to refer particularly to more recent instances of vessels assembled within the United States for expeditions against countries with which the United States were at peace. These instances will suffice." Vague instances of this or like these, without definite statements of allegation or proof, furnish no foundation on which can be relied upon to work perfectly, as to which serious objections may not be developed by experience; but those rules are the result of much anxious consideration, and the President accepts them as the best that can be done at present. He intends to give them a fair trial, and when experience shall point out the necessity for any change, to change them. They will at least make a break in the usage from which the chief difficulty complained of arises, although he did not frame the rules, he did not adopt them without consideration, nor without some attention. He does not think that Her Majesty's Government believes that with the necessary restrictions, and that the exception of the Sovereign himself, it would be impolitic to require, whether under the Brazilian or a foreign flag, was forbidden, but that a similar law existed in the case of the Queen which was supposed to have been the case, it may at least be stated to have furnished no complaint and certain remedies than the law of the United States. The United States think that the qualities of stringency, rigor and of comprehensiveness are not those in their law in superior degree, and they call attention to the following points of comparison:

First. The enlistments of British subjects only are made unlawful by the British act. The American act, on the contrary, makes all enlistments within neutral jurisdiction unlawful, except naval enlistment of subjects of the existing Sovereign, and even on the deck of the vessel, if the belligerent while within neutral waters.

Second. By executive and judicial construction, the words "equip, fit out and furnish" have a much broader meaning in American than in British statute, as the United States have explained in their case.

Third. The tenth and eleventh sections of the American act, commonly known as the "Foreign clauses," are admitted not to be in the British act, and it is contended that these clauses are intended to be preventive and not punitive.

Fourth. The eighth section of the United States act is also omitted in the British act. It defines the practical operation of which is explained in the case of the United States, in regard to the United States as being far the most efficient part of the act for prevention of the violations of neutrality.

Fifth. It may not be escaped that the decision of the arbitrators that Her Majesty's Government has itself framed a more effective municipal law than the United States statute over the British act, "it may remark," says Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister at Washington, writing to Mr. Seward, "that the Government of the United States have considerable advantage in proceeding against any attempt to violate the statute. They have on the spot where the preparations are being made a responsible legal officer responsible to the Government, to whom the duty of investigation is committed. The clause in the nature of a proceeding in the nature of *in rem*. It is decided by a judge conversant with international and maritime law, without the intervention of a jury."—Vol. 3, Brit. App.; last paper, page 67, vol 4: Am. Evidence, page 162.

Twelfth. It is submitted that the counter case the correctness of propositions 1, 2 and 3 of English constitutional law on page 28 of the British case. Those propositions are not mistaken when they say that the privilege which a witness is supposed to have of refusing to answer the questions put to him, the answer which he may or may not avail himself. It is not supposed to be one which a court will voluntarily take for him and enforce against him the consequences of her original wrong doing.

As with other vessels so with the Shenandoah. The evidence in the two cases is largely identical, and the evidence exclusively presented by Her Majesty's government strengthens the views and theories of the United States.

First, it appears in the opinion of the law officers of the crown, page 5, Brit. App., vol. 3, that "the Shenandoah, Tenpie's affidavit, nor can they accept as the true statement of the transactions" in the affidavit, cited by Her Majesty's Government on page 167, that on receiving intelligence of the overthrow of the Confederate Government, the vessel also sent some friends in the Court House, who, when the firing was opened upon the posse, commenced in turn to fire on the attacking persons. The result was a terrific conflict of fire-arms, in which the posse was compelled to retire, although he did not frame the rules, he did not adopt them without consideration, nor without some attention. He does not think that Her Majesty's Government believes that with the necessary restrictions, and that the exception of the Sovereign himself, it would be impolitic to require, whether under the Brazilian or a foreign flag, was forbidden, but that a similar law existed in the case of the Queen which was supposed to have been the case, it may at least be stated to have furnished no complaint and certain remedies than the law of the United States. The United States think that the qualities of stringency, rigor and of comprehensiveness are not those in their law in superior degree, and they call attention to the following points of comparison:

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Thirteenth. In the statement on pages 31 and 32, regarding the supposed complicity of officials of the United States in the escape of the rebel cruiser, whatever might tend to endanger the security or interests of the United States, it is not necessary to give any further answer than to say that the evidence now

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872.

THE *World* is egging on the Cincinnati Convention to "nominate a Presidential ticket"—the game of BELMONT's committee in such an event—in any event, in fact—being to nominate a regular Democratic Presidential ticket, in the hope of running it in between the two Republican tickets. "We will not dissemble," says the *World*, "that Democrats look forward to it with deep interest, not unmingled with anxiety." No doubt of it; for if the Republicans are not divided there will be no hope for the Democracy. For this consummation certain Democratic leaders and the *World* are striving—and the Cincinnati Convention is their reliance.

HERE is a little item for our free traders to ponder over. In a recent discussion in the English House of Commons over the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, two liberal members called attention to the fact that the reduction of the duty on sugar was affecting the refineries in the most ruinous manner. There are sixty-four sugar refineries in Great Britain, employing some thirty thousand men, and it was stated that the effect of the reduction of the duty would eventually operate to close a considerable number of the establishments or to necessitate a reduction of the wages paid to the workingmen employed. What solution have our low tariff men to give of this matter?

THE opposition papers delight in stigmatizing the Philadelphia Convention as the "Office-holders' Convention." Forty to seven hundred is on good authority said to be the ratio of men in federal position to those who do not hold office, among the delegates to that convention, as far as appointed; and it is probable that the appointments which are yet to be made will not greatly alter this rate, one way or the other. Judging from the published lists of the sympathizers with the Liberal movement, it is safe to assume that this is considerably below the ratio of ex-officers to private citizens who have been announced for attendance at the Cincinnati gathering. Is it therefore to be called the "Ex-officeholders' Convention"? Or shall it rather be termed a convention of expirants and aspirants?

WE have before spoken of the strange fellowships begotten of, and the extraordinary affinities engendered by the "Anybody-to-beat GRANT" combination. Under the wierd influence of this motive things as oppugnant in their nature as fire and water have leaped together and kissed. The latest illustration of the kind is the violent passion which has sprung up between ex-Congressman GRINNELL, of Iowa, an exclusive of the most fastidious character, and HENRY CLAY DEAN, the unsavory old copperhead who is said to carry about his person sufficient real estate to start a farmer in business. This singular affection is of course inspired by a common interest in the Cincinnati Convention and the anti-GRANT and anti-GREELEY and Free-Trade GROSVENOR were transformed into DAMON and PYTHIAS by the same potent wand. Who says the age of miracles has passed?

A MISCHIEVOUS, indeed fatal idea, has been started to favor those Republicans who are dissatisfied with the State ticket, and still are earnest in their support of Gen. GRANT. It is that, even though the State be lost in October, it will be carried for Grant in November. This is contrary to all experience. The October election in Pennsylvania has been almost invariably decisive of the contest in November. Col. FORNEY knows so well that this is the rule that we are surprised to see him falling in with the fatal idea referred to. A Republican defeat in Pennsylvania in October would not be confined in its effect to this State. It would likely be decisive in its influence on other States in the doubtful list; and though it might, by some rare luck, be true that Pennsylvania, lost in October, could be carried in November, the fatal influence on the doubtful States would be inevitable, and thus the Presidential field be lost. Pennsylvania must be carried in October if GRANT is to be elected—a fact that may as well be accepted now.

ANNA DICKINSON is said, by the opposition papers, to handle the administration quite roughly in her new lecture, "We, the People." The same lady also dealt with the administration of LINCOLN in the same unregretful manner during her candidacy for the second term. Indeed, the distinguished oratrix appears to have quite a passion for aggressive movements on prominent personages. Not content with attacking LINCOLN and assailing GRANT, she would seem to be ambitious of depriving VICTOR HUGO of his laurels. Miss DICKINSON, in her new lecture, says that "when a monument is raised to commemorate our triumph over the rebels, no figure of a man will surmount it, but that of a nation"; a fine sentimental perception, it must be confessed. But it so happens that the sentence is taken bodily from HUGO's "*Les Miserables*," translated into English and republished in this country about ten years ago. Does Miss DICKINSON propose to adopt his impracticable notions of statesmanship as her ideal, as well as to appropriate his oracular utterances without credit? Sybils should not plagiarize from seers. It brings their gift of prophecy into doubt.

"POOR OLD VIRGINIA!" exclaims the leading Democratic newspaper of New England. "She has paid but one per cent. on her debt since 1868." And yet that State has for several years past been the most admirable exemplification of the most "liberal" character. Her Governor is a Conservative, the Democracy have a majority in both branches of the Legislature; courts, juries, schools, are all under the control of anti-administration influence; which also imposes taxation and collects it, and manages the entire political and financial concerns of the Commonwealth. But our contemporary forgot that there is still a bright side to the otherwise gloomy picture. If the virtuous old Mother of States has only paid "one per cent. of her debt since 1868," she has at least done this: Partially repudiated her obligations; refused to abolish the whipping post; enacted a party law the effect of which is to place the courts of the State in the hands of the Democracy for years to come; imposed tyrannical taxes on mercantile travelers; kept out trade and immigration, and in a variety of other ways and methods, legislative and social, demonstrated the thorough soundness of her Democracy. Let that mourning journal be comforted, and the Liberals take heart of hope accordingly.

AS the period for the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention approaches, evidences multiply on every hand that the Liberal departure is a Democratic movement in disguise. The latest proof of that fact is furnished by so pronounced a Democratic paper as the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which reports that a Democratic census was the other day taken in the National House of Representatives, on the question, with the following result: Of the number of Democrats usually in their seats in the House, thirty-one are straight-out Democrats and forty-five, passivists. It was ascertained that these forty-five "inactivists" would advocate acquiescence in the Cincinnati nominations, and that twenty-five of the other thirty-one would also give assent, while the remaining six would drop into line as captives follow the conqueror. The correspondent says he considers it a fair census, and thinks that the average would be the same if all the Democrats were present. He adds that "in the Senate nearly every Democrat stands on the same footing as the forty-five Representatives." Testimony like this is valuable, as showing the frantic efforts which a few misguided Republicans are making to deliver the proud destinies of the country into the hands of the party it had it succeeded during the war, would by this time have left us no country at all.

SENATOR NYE the other day introduced a bill into the United States Senate which, while it may possibly be everything that is fair and commendable, has a look upon its face which at once recalls the little social adventure of his namesake with a certain almond-eyed Celestial whom BRET HARTE has immortalized in song. To put it in plain words, it looks as if the bill to create the "Western Land Improvement Company," for the ostensible purpose of colonizing, settling and improving lands in the territories of the United States, had an indefinite number of cards up its sleeve. It asks for authority to build bridges, railroads, telegraph lines, &c., to sell to emigrants on its own terms the lands which it purchases from the government, their homes to be mortgaged to the company as security for payment, and also wants power to issue bonds, borrow money, and do a variety of other things such as enter into an ambitious scheme of the sort. Our settlers are themselves the true authors of western civilization and the real makers of the improvements which have taken and are taking place upon our frontiers. They have got along very well in the past without the assistance of a five million dollar company, and it is likely they will continue to do so. Preserve the public acres for actual settlers is a good cry, and perhaps another one hardly less important is—preserve the settlers from five million dollar corporations with power to execute mortgages. The scheme should be closely watched.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his discussion at the New York Cooper Institute on Monday night, of the theories and arguments advanced in opposition to and in favor of the opening of our public libraries and art galleries on Sunday, took exactly the ground which we predicted he would do—in favor, namely, of a less distinctively ceremonial observance of the Sabbath, and of affording the working classes better opportunities for intellectual recreation and esthetic culture on that day. Mr. BEECHER believed that the throwing open of the libraries and art galleries of our cities on Sundays would to a considerable degree promote the interests of religion itself, by tending to create a healthy moral and virtuous sentiment in the minds of those who availed themselves of the advantages offered. He took the ground that the rules of the days of MOSES are not applicable to the circumstances of our present civilization, and declared that whenever the Sabbath was so administered as to oppress manhood, manhood had a right to break through the bars. He expressed his unqualified sympathy with the movement as a powerful agency for the brain and heart growth of the working classes. Letters were read from some other cities, recounting the success attending the experiments made there, and an announcement was made that Cooper's Institute—the New York workingmen's college—would be opened every Sunday from the beginning of next fall. The question is assuming considerable importance, and it is likely the proceedings in New York will give an impetus to the movement throughout the country.

MANUSCRIPT OF COSMOS.

Few literary relics will be regarded in the future with so much interest as the original manuscript of HUMBOLDT's Cosmos. As the statement has been repeatedly made that the treasure had come into the possession of NAPOLEON III. as a present from Professor BUSCHMANN, the great savan's well known assistant in the composition of Cosmos, many will be pleased to learn that the manuscript is in better custody. Mr. ALEXANDER ZIEGLER writes to the *Dresden Journal*, that when recently in Berlin he had the opportunity of inspecting the manuscript of Cosmos in the author's own hand. In 1869 it was given by Professor BUSCHMANN to the King of Prussia, who caused it to be deposited in the Royal Library. Placed in five cases or volumes the manuscript is carefully preserved in an ornamental casket. It is written on large quarto leaves of letter paper, in the Roman character, which, on account of its superior distinctness, was used by both the brothers HUMBOLDT. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT always wrote on only one side of the leaf. Though beautiful, HUMBOLDT's writing is famous in the world for illegibility. Professor BUSCHMANN whose positive aid in the preparation of the "Cosmos" the author felt it a duty "publicly to recognize," had to transcribe the author's often crooked, queer looking manuscript into characters which could be read. It is also well known that the transcriber was, besides, expected to keep an attentive eye upon the style and idiom of the master, who had been so much in the habit of using a foreign language, French, in which several of his works were written, that he felt somewhat timid as regarded his own perfect command of German in all its nicetiies. A clean and corrected copy ot one and a half or two sheets at a time having been thus made by the assistant, the work was returned to the author in whose hands this first sketch then received great emendations and important additions. The manuscript thus changed and extended, having been again revised by BUSCHMANN, was sent to the press. In the preserved manuscript are still to be seen the last words of the COSMOS written by HUMBOLDT, in anxious zeal to finish the work, and with a "vanishing hand." As the work draws to a conclusion the written columns become very narrow. When HUMBOLDT was still in vigor, it seems that the lines of his writing had an irresistible tendency—not to run horizontally across, but—to take an upward direction towards the right of the paper, so that his writing looked strangely oblique. Hence in the last weeks of his life he took refuge against this inconvenience in very short lines, which grew shorter as the hand of the illustrious writer more and more refused to do its office. All these "little word-pillars" are the result of his intense anxiety to make the connection of the perplexed hand-writing clear to his assistant; anxiety which is also apparent in the last few words of the text of the COSMOS. Under the last sentence, on the left, the word *finis* is written by the author as if in presentiment. The words, *Ich bedaurere sie* (I pity you), which stand in the concluding column of the last page, intimate, no doubt, the trouble which the author supposed his assistant would have in rectifying the confusion of the writing. Mr. ZIEGLER gives the last sentence of the address in which Professor BUSCHMANN delated this interesting memorial to the King. "The wish animates me that this autographic manuscript of the Cosmos of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, which I have carefully gathered from his hands and preserved, may remain to my Prussian Fatherland as a memorial of the great man, who is the pride of Prussia and of Germany, who has done me infinite good, and to whom in enthusiastic attachment I have been a true helper even to his end."

THE latest received English files contain a letter written by JOHN BRIGHT to a friend who appeared desirous of eliciting from him an expression of opinion on the question of monarchy and republicanism. Mr. BRIGHT expresses the hope that it may be a long time before it becomes necessary to give an opinion; observing: "Our ancestors decided the matter a good while since, and I would suggest that you and I should leave any further decision to our posterity." The truth is, that while commendable progress is being made in conforming the institutions of England to the requirements and necessities of the time—rendering them more elastic, modifying their essence as well as their form, the country is as yet by no means prepared for the change proposed by Sir CHARLES DILKE and his co-republican agitators. All governmental systems have their social as well as their political side; and England is not ready for republicanism, not so much because its executive is hereditary sovereign, as because of its aristocracy, which monopolizes the land, is hedged about by laws of privilege, has still considerable direct legislative power, and insists upon maintaining those class distinctions which operate really and substantially upon the political power of the various social grades. Many beneficial changes are, it is true, gradually being wrought. For instance, the Lord Chancellor lately introduced a bill into the Upper House having for its object the creation of a new and final Court of Appeal, which the House of Lords has heretofore constituted. The London *British National Journal* states that several eminent members of that body are desirous of entering among their number three or four distinguished medical men, authorities in sanitary science, to assist in the introduction of sanitary measures. All these things are evidences of healthy progress. But the House of Lords is not yet prepared to vote itself efete and go into voluntary dissolution. Indeed, the House of Commons itself, more and more liberal as it continues to grow, is still every year profoundly influenced by the aristocracy. There is in that body a multitude of sons, brothers, uncles and nephews of peers, who, whether they call themselves liberals or conservatives, to a considerable extent use their legislative position in the interests of the hereditary aristocracy. All these matters must be taken into consideration, in any comprehensive and impartial survey of the question. JOHN BRIGHT sees himself clearly than he can be told, and the latter would do well to bend his efforts to the bettering of the condition of the masses of his countrymen under the existing forms of government, rather than to agitate for new forms while yet the animating spirit of the old is not extinct.

AS THE question of Reform in the Civil Service stands at Washington, it has the appearance either of a deliberate and determined repudiation by the Republicans in Congress of Reform as proposed by General GRANT, or a game of deception, whereby Congress shall pull one way and the President the other. The reader of the speeches of certain leading Republicans, if he was not otherwise instructed, would certainly receive such an impression; and we have certain Republicans, General NEGLEY among the number, quoted as saying slyly that General GRANT will not be greatly displeased with their opposition to his measures—as though the whole thing was a trick arranged between them to impose on the country. Now we have the best reason for knowing that this does not properly describe General GRANT's position, and that he is not insensible to the injustice which the course and remarks of certain members of Congress do him. The interview with him, published in the COMMERCIAL Saturday morning, was by Gen. GARFIELD and his colleague, Mr. PERRY. The account was written out by the latter gentleman, and it proves that though members of Congress may be playing at the game of humbug, Gen. GRANT is not. As between Gen. GRANT and Representatives who oppose him in his efforts to bring about reform in the Civil Service the people must choose—for certainly they cannot support both. What the country needs is a Congress that will favor Civil Service Reform, and this it will not have until the issue is strictly made. Opposition to this much needed reform and antagonism with the Administration is reason enough for putting aside any man.

THE New York *Bulletin*, free trade, conveys to us the gratifying assurance that "the latest accounts from Washington confirm the forebodings respecting the probable defeat of revenue reform, for the present session at least."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

For a new invention in telegraphy it is claimed that a message of one hundred words can be transmitted in one minute and twenty seconds, for twenty cents. Under the method now in vogue, about six thousand words can be sent by a single wire in one hour. For the improved plan it is claimed that sixty thousand words can be sent in an hour over one wire without confusion.

The Philadelphia *Press* asserts that: "Many of our soundest lawyers to not hesitate do declare that the local option act is unconstitutional, and that it will be so decided by our higher, if not by our municipal courts."

The pigeon trade is developing rapidly in Michigan, 57 barrels having being shipped in one week from a single county, averaging 23 dozen per barrel. About one-sixth go to Chicago, the rest to New York and Boston. The price obtained in the latter places is $2 25 per dozen, and in Chicago $1 75. The whole cost of catching and shipping, including commissions, is only about twenty-five cents per dozen.

In order to get rid of the annoyance of constant requests on the part of minor criminals before the police court for the suppression of their names, the Lawrence, Massachusetts authorities have made an arrangement by which the name of any person not charged with a grave offence will be omitted for a dollar, the money to form a fund for the relief of destitute and deserving persons.

The inventor of hydrate of chloral has introduced a new organic compound called croton-chloral, by which, it is claimed, the head may be rendered insensible while the other parts of the body remain unaffected. It promises to produce all the good effects of hydrate of chloral, without any drawbacks.

Complaint is made in Georgia and some other Southern States of the scarcity of cotton seed. An examination of the beds show that the interior mass has become heated, and that serious injury to large quantities has been the result.

A strange story of robbery comes from Brooklyn. A lady whose husband died recently, while sitting with her son and daughter at dinner a few days ago, was startled by the appearance of a masked face at the door. The wearer was dressed in the garb of a Satan and had a revolver in his hand. The ladies screamed and the gentleman darted towards him when he fled. On going up-stairs the bureau drawers were found forced open, and the will of the deceased husband, with his watch and chain, was gone.

Paradoxical as it may seem, paupers are not always the poorest people in the world. It has just been ascertained that an Iowa pauper, who has been in the county poor-house ever since 1859, has all that time had a considerable sum of money on deposit in one of the State banks. The directors used the man for his keeping obtained judgment, and the money has been given over to the poor fund.

"Eli Perkins," in a late number of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, has an article headed, "The tiring out dodge." And yet it does not relate to his own lucubrations.

Well might President Lincoln call the county in which Pittsburgh is embraced, "The State of Allegheny." Its wealth is $355,181,070, or more than that of the five States of Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon and Nebraska all put together, and more than that of each of fifteen States, four of which are in New England.

The Government of Canada has announced its intention of at once enlarging the St. Lawrence canals to the size of ship channels, and of constructing the Bay Verte canal, connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy.

The late traveler in California came across a pioneer beside whom the '40 miners are newcomers. He was an Englishman and went to the State in 1830. He boasted that, "humble as I look, I drove the first stage through this valley;" he owned a large ranch in the northern part of the State, had married a Mexican woman, and had 22 children, of whom 18 were alive.

Spectroscopic observations are to be made during the coming summer under the direction of the United States Coast Survey at a point in the Rocky Mountains eight thousand feet above the sea. It is expected that the results will add much to the stock of information already gained by means of the spectroscope.

We referred a day or two ago to certain discoveries in England which seem to carry the period of man's existence far back beyond what is known as the "mammoth age." Another announcement is now made of the discovery in the lowest deposits of Hungary of human remains associated with post-tertiary mammalia. An almost entire human skeleton has been found, together with a stone hammer.

A Baltimorean, for many years engaged in tea-growing in India, is now at Mobile, endeavoring to arrange for the establishment of an extensive tea garden. He has carefully entered into the matter, and is confident that tea will not only grow well there, but will prove a most profitable crop.

The house of Rothschilds is said to be weakening. It no longer leads in the great moneyed movements of the day, nor has it the financial ability to control the markets of Europe. The great German credit association of Berlin and Vienna, and other credit associations of Europe have deprived it of its supremacy.

Much is said at present of the abundant promise of the Florida orange crop. This fruit is everywhere exceedingly prolific. An old European writer on horticulture, growing at Nice, in 1789, which was more than fifty feet high, and the trunk of so large a girth that it required two men with outstretched arms to embrace it. The tree usually bore five to six thousand oranges.

The maple sugar prospect is not bright. Ohio is nearly ruined, and amounts to only 15,000 lbs to date,, against 30,000 lbs last year and 40,000 lbs the year before, and 10,000 lbs scattering against 100,000 lbs last year. Northern and eastern crops are not expected to exceed one-fourth the usual amount.

The latest thing in spring hats for young ladies is to have the rim so bent and crumpled as to be strongly suggestive of a late supper an over portion of champagne and a lively little tussle in a carriage the night before. Jaunty, but not judicious.

The number of immigrants arriving at Port Huron, Michigan, during the quarter ending March last, was 8,343, of whom 7,000 were from Canada. The others were from England, Scotland and Ireland, their destination being Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas and Ohio. Their occupations include 1,500 farmers.

Miss Cunningham, the Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, publishes a brief denial of the charges lately brought against her by Mrs. Briggs. She denies that she receives any salary for her services, and says that all money received is spent for the benefit of the estate, and that it has only been by close economy that the necessary expenses have been met. To this Mrs. Briggs responds by demanding a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures.

Watertown, Wisconsin, is a smart city. It owes three-quarters of a million dollars, for which judgments have been obtained. The only way of collecting the money is by an order of court directing the City Council to levy a tax to pay the debt. The Council objects to paying, and play it sharp to avoid it. When the United States Marshal enters their Council room a majority of the members tender their resignations, and thus destroy a quorum. If any city business requires the action of Council, a special election supplies the vacancies and puts the Council in shape again. After the business is done, the resignations are again filed, and the Council ceases to be a legal body.

It is supposed that the *Herald* correspondent sent in search of Dr. Livingstone is dead. An enormous crocodile captured near Nyanyembe, Central Africa, with the mouth, was cut open, and the bones of a man, a wallet containing pawn tickets, a Geneva watch and chain, together with several manuscript letters to the New York *Herald*, found in its stomach. The former appeared to have been easily digested, but it is thought the manuscript had choked the monster, thus rendering him helpless.

The Smithsonian Institute has just received a curiosity of great novelty and value for the national museum. It is a battle trophy of a race of natives living near the headwaters of the Amazon river, and is the head of a captive condemned by some unknown process to a size not more than three inches in diameter, the original proportions of the features being preserved. It looks like the head of some pigmy. These trophies are esteemed highly by the natives, and they are difficult to obtain.

Here is a new phase of theatrical delight. Every evening the New York Grand Opera House is perfumed by an ingeniously-contrived fountain placed in the vestibule, which throws a stream of cologne to the height of three or four feet and then breaks into a beautiful spray. Every ten minutes the perfume is changed. Between the acts hundreds of visitors flock to the fountain to dip their handkerchiefs in the basin. The odor which penetrates the auditorium is said to be exquisite.

In Providence, Rhode Island, no one is eligible to membership of a fire company unless he possesses a good moral character. The department is said to include prominent church members, active Sunday school missionaries, large booksellers and the most respectable men in all departments of business.

PERSONAL.

In his address in New York on Sunday last, Gavazzi said: "I want to earn money enough in America to create an Evangelical College there, to edncate ministers to preach the true gospel of Christianity. I shall have nothing to do with American politics. Our Free Italian Church is open to all Protestants. We have thirty-five churches now throughout Italy, the governing power being vested in a Committee of Seven sitting at Florence.

The richest sugar planter in Cnba is by some said to be Barros, who has six factories and an income of $4,000,000 per annum. Another planter, Poey, has a representative plantation, called Los Scanas, two leagues from Havana, with 700 slaves; and there he dispenses, like the rest, profuse hospitality to strangers.

The heroine of the almost-forgotten "Diamond Wedding" in New York, a dozen years ago, is referred to in a Cuban letter as follows: "The once celebrated beauty, Miss Bartlett, now the Widow Oviedo, has the great sugar estate of her late husband, and will receive its proceeds for some little time to come, although her husband's twenty or thirty natural children, and his collateral relatives have designs at law to get part of the property. She is popular in Havana, but can scarcely possess more sympathy than during the life of Oviedo, who was a barbarian and a tyrant with negro blood in his veins, and yet he had been a slave trader. After the celebrated "Diamond Wedding," Oviedo shut his wife jealously away, and when he rode out to his estates for an absence of six or six weeks, she was sometimes refused permission to quit her apartments, and had to speak through the bars or from the balcony of the second story to passers-by, others. She is still an interesting woman, tall and sprightly, about twenty-five years of age, and all she will be assured of getting out of the vaunted Oviedo estate will be, at best, a respectable fortune, in recompense for the flower of youth given to a Creole, and amiable and accomplished girlhood wasted upon this approach to a mean, and for the settlement of her estates. Madame Oviedo will return to the States.

Nearly all the great composers of Opera are dead. Wagner, Gounod and Verdi alone remain. Gounod has rested upon the laurels of "Faust," and has produced nothing since which is not, more or less, a repetition of that opera. Verdi has reached an age when he cannot be expected to do much more. Wagner alone remains.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is about to give a number of public readings. They will not include selections from Byron.

Santanta, the Texan chief who, with Big Tree, chief of the Kiowas, is in the Texas penitentiary, has made a proposition to Governor Davis, if released, to go with white soldiers and fight the Indians. Confederation, secure the return of all white captives without ransom, gather the Indians on any reservation indicated, and make them keep the peace thereafter.

Chief Justice Chase is said to be the best scholar that has ever presided over the Supreme Court. As a Latin scholar he is not surpassed by any man in the profession. While he was Governor of Ohio, he went through the Greek Testament during his first term. He reads French as readily as English. He can translate "Faust" into his own strong and vigorous German, and reads Italian and Spanish like the natives of those sunny lands. While he is not a poet he is fond of "Evenings with the Poets," and has a high appreciation of Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, Goethe and others. He has made some good translations of the Latin poets for his own amusement. In mathematics he is a worthy pupil of Euclid. His natural and indistinct sense an elegant and accomplished scholar.

Edwin Forrest is still at his hotel in Boston, and though he is increasing in strength, is as yet unable to leave his bed. His case has been a very critical one, and for several days he was on the very verge of the grave; but thanks to his native strength of constitution and excellent medical attendance, his life has been spared, greatly to the gratification of his numerous friends.

The musical authorities of San Francisco speak in high terms of the talent and genius displayed by a Miss McKenzie, the daughter of a popular resident of that city, who has just made her *debut* in the *role of Leonora* in "Il Trovatore," at the Metropolitan Convention. Her voice is a clear, sweet and melodious soprano, flowing without apparent effort, and at times rising to a high degree of brilliancy.

The great art-critic Ruskin is said to be fast approaching his end. He is very feeble, and only the other day he sank into a condition of such exhaustion that for a while it was believed impossible he could recover. He recently astonished and pleased many art-lovers in this country by the gift of three of his master pieces, "The Slave Ship," to an American gentleman. Formerly he wished to buy back from an American some drawings, even, of Turner's, which he sold to get to Europe that great master's works in England. The advent of such a picture is, in itself, an era in American art.

John Russell Young sails for Europe this week for a brief trip. The pen will be missed from the editorial columns of the *Herald*.

Porte Crayon (General Strother) relates that when a pupil of Professor Morse, and by accident not enabled to pay his tuition at the proper time, it came out that Morse was so near starving that he was obliged not to have eaten for twenty-four hours.

The majority of those towering Southerners who formerly lorded it so proudly at Washington are now chiefly remarkable for their insignificance. Randolph, who in 1850 was going to call the roll of his slaves from Bunker Hill in short order, is figuring as an attorney for an investigating committee in Georgia.

Park Godwin has assumed the editorial charge of the New York *Evening Post*. The *World* avails itself of the circumstance to make some remarks, from which we infer that the editorship of the *Post* is the highest place in public estimation as a teacher and scholar. Eleven years ago, said, many years ago, that he was the ablest college president in America, and since that time his power and influence have greatly increased. He will still, however, retain his connection with the college and teach his favorite studies as heretofore, while relieved from the cares and active responsibilities of the presidency.

IT seems almost incredible that General Butler should seriously contemplate retiring into private life, and yet it is somewhat difficult to put any other construction on a letter which he recently wrote to a friend in Massachusetts, stating that he was committed to no course of political action save the success of the Republican party of the nation, and that to secure that he would leave politics, if that seemed best. Now the question is, will he keep his word?

NATIONAL POLITICS.

From the following, taken from a Cincinnati dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, it would seem that considerable uncertainty yet surrounds the Liberal convocation: "One and the same committee is serving in the work of arrangements, in this city, for both of the May conventions. For the deliberations of the masses that are to gather here on the first May day, they have engaged two or three acres of Exposition Hall, and all of Mozart Hall, which falls much short of one acre. If the conventions fuse into one, or explode into three or four, the hall accommodations engaged will be sufficient for all of them."

An Indianapolis dispatch says: "The liberal Republican movement here is a failure. A call published in the *Sentinel*, purporting to come from the liberal Republicans of Indiana, was signed by but thirty-three persons, all of whom, with but two exceptions, are entirely unknown.

This is the way the New York *Sun* speculates now: "Somehow or other people seem to associate the two names together—Greeley for President and Palmer for Vice President. We suppose the New York delegation will be unanimous for Mr. Greeley, and the voice of this great State will have a good deal of influence. Letters from all parts of the country speak kindly, and many of them enthusiastically of Mr. Greeley. If he is nominated the canvass will be about the liveliest that will have taken place in this country. His nomination would kindle a great deal of enthusiasm in the ranks. He brings to the new party a powerful support, and his name should be fairly considered in selecting a standard bearer."

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* gossips as follows: "Senator Sumner makes little or no response to the numerous appeals coming to him from both sides in the presidential contest. He will never support Grant, that may be assumed as certain; but he may not be quite ready yet to commit himself and his colored clients to the Cincinnati movement. At any rate, he preserves a close silence, while his colleague is flying hither and yon, making Grant speeches and boasting of the triumphant success of the Grant ticket. He was here, yesterday, in very good spirits, and reported to be confident of his own nomination as Vice President at Philadelphia. Few people here expect him to be nominated, though, of course, all things are possible at Philadelphia. He will not have Fenton for a competitor this time, and perhaps not Blaine. The Cincinnati convention, at which he poo-poohs now, though he will weep and wail over it a week or two hence, is meeting every day with a more favorable response in Boston and throughout Massachusetts. The nomination of Charles Francis Adams there is now regarded as highly probable, and, of course, Boston is exercised over such a contingency. Mr. Adams himself is very confident it, and is preparing for another voyage to England next Wednesday, without troubling himself to what may be done here before he lands in Europe."

The *World* gives notice pretty plainly that the "Liberals" to get Democratic sympathy must nominate Charles Francis Adams—and adds: "Democrats cannot afford to go out of their party and pick up a second-rate candidate; but it would be no sacrifice to Democratic pride to support the ablest statesman of the country, even though he has never acted with the Democratic party."

The Virginia Republican State Convention elected six delegates for the State at large to the Philadelphia Convention. Of these, Chas. J. Malord, of Gloucester county, received the highest number of votes cast. He is a young negro, a merchant barber, under age, and is nearly quite black. He is well educated, well bred, very intelligent and a good speaker. He was nominated by Col. J. A. Harmon, who styled him "one of the highest colored men in Virginia," and declared that he would rather see Malord sent as a delegate to Philadelphia than to go himself.

The *Herald* sums up the view of the Presidential situation as follows: The Democratic managers, in our judgment, have not the remotest chance of nominating their candidate, nor the remotest expectation of a ticket from that quarter which they can accept. They are doing all they can do to bring into the field a third party which will draw its forces from the Administration ranks. We think we are perfectly warranted in the prediction that on the 9th of May Mr. Belmont and his committee will issue their call for their national party Convention, and for the appointment of delegates thereto from all the States, and that this convention, in order to maintain the party organization intact, will nominate a Democratic ticket on a new departure, ignoring the Cincinnati Convention.

The Chicago *Times* expresses the following opinion concerning Mr. Adams: "There seem to be a few anti-Grant Republicans in New England who desire the nomination of Mr. Charles Francis Adams for President by the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Adams is a gentleman of the 'old school,' of much polish and culture, who, as American Minister to England, gave substantial offence to every one on the planet, but who, as President of the United States, would undoubtedly sustain the dignity of the office at the highest notch. There is, however, no evidence whatever that Mr. Charles Francis Adams will be elected to the Presidency. He could not receive a majority in a single State, except it were in anybody in New England should propose his nomination, is not perceived, unless it be for the reason that he could not receive a majority in a single State. The only reason for it is because the New England Republicans who go to Cincinnati will go without a constituency, that they think the next best thing is to go with a candidate. Those who are now making Mr. Charles Francis Adams a Presidential candidate, with the idea that he would stand the ghost of a chance to beat Grant, is perfectly absurd.

The Indianapolis *Journal* remarks: "The persons whose names are appended to the liberal Republican address published in Saturday's *Sentinel* are about the sickest lot of played out politicians that ever came to the surface."

President Woolsey, of New Haven, will not attend the Cincinnati Convention; furthermore, while he does not approve all the acts of the administration, he will consider it his duty to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention for President. This statement is purely on the ground of fact that it has been widely telegraphed that Mr. Woolsey would be present at the Cincinnati Convention.

STATE POLITICS.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday says: "The Democratic papers circulate a story that General Cameron and his friends are against the election of General Allen for Auditor General. Both the delegates from this county voted for General Allen in convention, and it is not likely they would misrepresent the views of General Cameron, as they were his warm and ardent friends. We know personally that Gen. Cameron is enthusiastic in his support of General Allen and of the whole Republican ticket.

The *Elk County Advocate* names Col. C. B. Curtis, of Erie, as the best man, within its knowledge, to succeed Hon. Gerini W. Schofield in Congress.

General Kane, of "Bucktail" fame, announces himself as a candidate for a seat in the Constitutional Convention.

Hon. Fred. Bates and Samuel Minor, Esq., are Titusville candidates for the Assembly.

The following announcements for Republican nominations are published in the Armstrong county papers: Congress, Colonel S. M. Jackson; Assembly, P. K. Bowman; Prothonotary, A. J. Elliott, Capt. J. G. Henry, Darwin E. Phelps, John G. Parr, Frank Mechling, J. R. Sparg, W. W. Randolph, Capt. Samuel King; Register and Recorder, W. R. Milliron, L. M. Truxal, James P. Croll; Commissioner, Robert J. Karns, Isaac Kinnard and Wm. Buffington.

Of Congressman McClelland and the Governorship the Clarion *Democrat* says: "A majority of the counties west of the Allegheny Mountains are now in his favor, and again the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, we doubt whether there will be half a dozen western delegates outside of Allegheny county but what will vote for McClelland, at least before they go for Cass. The Democrats in many counties of the central and eastern portions of the State are now expressing their preference for McClelland."

The Pittston *Comet* nominates General E. L. Dana, of Luzerne, as a Republican "reform" candidate for Governor in opposition to Gen. Hartranft.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: "General McCandless is very anxious for a renomination for Auditor General, and many Democrats are disposed to give him another chance to *be defeated*. We think the cattle-yard ring was defunct."

The following announcements for the Republican nomination for Assembly are made in Washington county: Dr. William Acheson, Jonathan Allison, M. H. Borland, Judge J. C. Chambers, Capt. J. K. Billingsley and Hon. J. Farrer. Hon. James S. Rutan is the only man yet named in connection with the Senatorship.

Republican candidates are announced in Butler county as follows: Congress, Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin; Senate, Dr. Amos Lusk; Assembly, W. S. Waldron, David McKee, Dr. William Irwin, W. H. Timblin, Dr. A. Y. Cunningham, R. A. Mifflin, Alex. H. Aikin, Josiah M. Thompson and John Smith.

THERE are at this time, according to statistics, a trifle over seventeen hundred newspapers, daily and weekly, issued in the United States. Of these it is safe to say that not more than one hundred are absolutely self-sustaining. The rest are pensioners upon parties, churches and special interests of one kind and another. The reason for this is that the modern system of journalism, which is an exact science, has not yet asserted its dominion. There are not twelve men in America—there are not twenty in the world—capable of handling what is known as a first-class daily newspaper. There are certainly not exceeding twelve first-class daily newspapers in America. There might be fifty. There ought to be a hundred. There will be many more than there are. Unless the pneumatic tube is a success, or there is invented some method of locomotion approaching the telegraph in its revolutionary character, there must always be a certain sphere, a certain area, in which a certain newspaper ascendency is assured. This will gradually weed out the partisan, the venal and the insufficient press, as it is this moment gradually doing.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

HARTRANFT AT HOME.

Reception by the Citizens of Norristown—Speech of Gen. Hartranft.

The Norristown *Herald* of yesterday says:

A large number of the citizens of Norristown and vicinity, irrespective of party, collected in front of the Montgomery House, this borough, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of tendering a serenade to Major-General John F. Hartranft, the Republican nominee for Governor.

Upon the General's appearance he was greeted with three hearty cheers. He then addressed the assembly in a few well chosen soldierly words.

He said that an introduction to them was scarcely necessary. He had come to Norristown twenty-three years ago, and had been at school with many who now heard him. At different times after arriving at his majority, his fellow citizens had honored him with their confidence, and he had reason to believe that in the part he had taken in the various civil and beneficial offices he had held, his conduct had been approved. At the beginning of the rebellion he was selected to command Montgomery's sons and he saw before him many now who had followed him through that four years' struggle. The people of the State had selected him twice to be their candidate for Auditor General, and now to be the candidate for Governor of this great State was an honor of which any man might be proud. He had no words sufficient to testify his appreciation of the compliment, but if elected he would endeavor to show the people that their confidence was not misplaced. The newspaper slanders of the day gave him no concern. His record was his defense. He hoped that his friends would simply do their duty in the coming campaign, and that his opponents would show him fair play. He had received congratulations from Republican and Democratic sources, but the honor of this serenade was greater than all. He again thanked his friends for their kindness and wished them good-night.

The General's modest and appropriate words were thoroughly appreciated by his hearers, one of the old "knapsacks" who served under him remarking that he never heard "Old Johnny" make so long a speech. "Just so," said another; "he knows more about Hardee and Upton than he does about Chesterfield."

The Advance in Iron.

[From the United States Railway and Mining Register.]

Less than a year ago iron was selling at $35 a ton. To-day the same brand brings $42 to $43. The cause seems to be one of the most general character—scarcity of ore felt in England, and increase of cost of coal and wages there, affecting the markets of the rest of the world, for want of any sufficiently counterbalancing iron-manufacturing system elsewhere.

Mr. Samuel's circular of the 11th reports that the English Bessemer steel men have enough orders on hand to occupy them three and a half years. The small manufacturers of merchant bar and bundle iron in England have for the most part abandoned their business to make Bessemer steel rails for the large commission houses, which throws the manufacturing of merchant bars and bundle iron into a few hands. Laborers there, knowing the state of the markets, are continually striking for higher wages, and are aided in their efforts by the coal trade. The average to produce a half supply of coal, so that coal fetches at the pit's mouth, 15 shillings the ton, the highest price ever reached. All this has compelled merchant bar iron to advance from £7 10s. sterling in August last, to £12 10s. sterling at the present time.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 27, 1872.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ailroad Meeting at Lima, O.
pecial to Commercial.
LIMA, O., April 24, 1872.
road meeting is being held here to-
ddressed by Hon. Chas. Foster and
uckland, of the Lake Erie and Louis-
illroad, in regard to the early comple-
e attendance is large.

n of the Mobile and Ohio to Cairo.
obile Register says: We are glad to
e to our readers that the Mobile and
ilroad Company have made arrange-
r the extension of this great thorough-
Cairo, Illinois, thus filling up the gap
s hitherto existed between their north-
linus and the Illinois railroad system
; at Cairo. This extension will com-
ose all-rail connection between Mobile
ago, and other cities of the West lying
the Ohio river. The Mobile and Ohio
Company have long being desirous
g this very important extension, but
rtaking involves a larger expenditure
y have heretofore felt justified in as-
We congratulate the company on
itional evidence of their prosperity,
traveling public on the prospects of
termination of the tedious steamboat
tween Columbus and Cairo.

The Canadian Pacific.
inental line of railway from Canada
Columbia, through the whole wi-
of British America, seems at length to
d by the agreement of the home gov-
in London to advance twelve mil-
ollars toward the enterprise, the Do-
overnment furnishing as much more.
osed British line will strike off from
d Trunk line at the junction of the
nd St. Lawrence rivers, follow the
e Mattawa river, and Lake Nipissing
am and Lake Nipissing and French
Georgian Bay, and along the north
the lakes westward to Red river.
e flgures tell their own story in very few
ry significant words. The men of this
ion are living too fast; we do not mean
way of dissipation and debauchery, but
e worry and work. The influences of a
nd lightning age seem to have stimu-
ntellectual and emotional exertion to a
there people are compelled to keep their
at boils, ends, and ring their own graves
heir own hands. We believe that the
precautions brought about by
ing civilization will not coun-
ce the waste resulting from the
mentioned. Epidemics are fewer and
asily managed than they were a half
ago, but the mortality lists show a
development of disorders comparatively
long our ancestors. Diseases of the
rain and nervous system are terribly
nt and probably increasing. These
ectly ascribable to overwork of one
another. In short, we are traveling
ch too rapid a pace, and are literally
g ourselves for the sake of living." If
the brakes were put on, and that the
tual classes, who suffer most from the
tendencies of the era, should under-
he inevitable penalty which nature
or a violation of her laws. Any game
requires that the player shall die in
o win it does not pay.

North American advises the merchants
adelphia to establish more intimate re-
with Florida, which it properly styles
taly of America." It says: "We can
all the manufactured good required by
ple of the peninsula, and also capital
ited labor. We can give an impetus to
tivation of cotton, rice and sugar there,
a chance of profit. It is by seizing
such neglected places of the earth as this
glish capital and enterprise have exalt-
ish opulence."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Acceptance of the New Charter—Its Provisions—Meeting Called for Organization.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held yesterday, at which Messrs. Pike, Chess, Patrick, Gordon and President Young were present, a certified copy of the new charter was presented by Mr. Patrick and accepted by a resolution of the Board.

The preamble names as corporators Messrs. James Kelly, Moses Chess, John Young, Jr., John F. Parke, W. W. Patrick, John F. Jennings, John McEvoy, George M. Reed, Wm. H. Gey, Wm. A. Harriott, F. M. Gordon, Albert Bennett, James Rees, James Mitchell, Jas. Verner, John Matthews, J. Boobyer, Frank Ardary, John Campbell, Albert Miller, Wm. A. Reed, J. S. Bonnett, John W. Duncan, Alex. Speer, R. B. Phillips, Wm. A. Herron, Archibald McMorrer, Charles H. Armstrong and Robert Dickson. The first section provides that these corporators, and such persons as may be hereafter associated with them, shall be a body corporate by the name of the "Allegheny County Agricultural and Mechanical Society," with perpetual succession; and authorizes the society to hold in fee simple, or otherwise, all the property and convey such real estate in the county of Allegheny as may be necessary, provided that the annual net income of the real estate shall not exceed the sum of $25,000. The second section fixes the capital stock at ten thousand shares of ten dollars each, which shall constitute, with the corporate officers—president, vice president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, librarian, and a board of nine managers; and provides that when five thousand shares of stock shall have been subscribed and ten per cent. paid in, the incorporators named, or a majority of them, may organize by the election of the corporate officers, who shall serve until the annual election. The fourth section gives the Board of Managers power to make and enforce such by-laws and ordinances as may be deemed necessary; establish a police force for the preservation of order during the annual fairs and exhibitions. The fifth section authorizes the officers, should any balance remain in the hands of the treasurer at the time of the annual meeting, to declare a dividend to the stockholders of so much thereof as they may deem proper. Section sixth authorizes the Board to change the location of any public road or highway through land leased or owned by the society, provided they make as good and convenient a road as the one so altered, and that the alteration shall first be recommended by three disinterested viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The above charter is full and comprehensive enough to secure a complete reorganization of the Society, which is the object contemplated. The Board, after adopting the charter, passed a resolution instructing the Secretary to notify the corporators named above to meet at the office of the Society, No. 10 Sixth street, on Wednesday, May 8th, at ten o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such preliminary business as may be brought before them. The amount of stock required to be subscribed—five thousand shares—before an organization can be effected, will no doubt be readily taken, as only ten per cent. of the amount is required to be paid in.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.

The Suicide of D. M. Book.

Chicago papers received on Saturday give additional particulars concerning the circumstances of Mr. D. M. Book: Deceased had been for some time boarding with Mr. Smith, No. 1,188 State street, from whose house he disappeared some days ago, taking up his residence at the United States Hotel, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-first street. At the hour mentioned a shot was heard in an empty room belonging to the hotel, and some of the girls proceeded to ascertain the cause, and took the unfortunate man stretched at full length on the floor, with a two-barrelled, silver-plated pistol by his side, his skull being fractured with the shot, and his brains oozing out on the carpet. Deceased was a ghastly appearance. Death must have been almost instantaneous. He was connected with wealthy and respectable citizens of Pittsburgh, where he leaves a wife and two children. For some time he had been accustomed to use opium, and his conduct had been exceedingly strange for four or five days. He had not held his intercourse with his family or friends, and he had several times, particularly about New Year's day, disappeared suddenly and returned again without any apparent object or any idea of what he was absent. On the 19th inst. he left home and was found at a house in Lawrenceville. She has since informed her father that she was enticed into the house by a certain party, and that he came against her will: that when the house was searched she was secreted in the attic, and that she threatened with violence if she did not remain quiet; and that next day, fearing to retain her longer, she was taken to Lawrenceville. Saturday morning John Coyle, Esq., appeared before the License Board and asked for a rehearing on William Bell's application for his license should not be revoked, for the reasons stated. The Commissioners granted the rule, and made it returnable this (Monday) morning, when Mr. Bell will present his side of the case.

A CORRESPONDENT of an exchange, who forwards his name and address, but desires to be noticed under the cognomen of "An Old Blubleen Hunter," sends an account of a tale about a wineglass and a dolphin. His story runs as follows: "I was an officer of a bark on a South Sea whaling expedition. We were out nine months without capturing a fish; one morning, however, we sighted a whale, lowered the boats, but unfortunately not only lost her, but 240 fathoms of line also, and had a man killed. The voyage altogether looked unpropitious, and the master, who had been presented with a wineglass by his betrothed of a beautiful shape, to be drank out of on her birthday only gave a South Sea ball when that auspicious day arrived, and the souvenir got broken. The cabin-boy threw the foot of the glass overboard. One fine evening, our cat, which had been airing herself outside the 'cabin window, attracted by the glance of the foot, a dolphin to her position. The dolphin made a leap at the cat and both fell together in the cabin, knocking over the table, lamp, log, slate and chairs. The cabin uproar led to the belief, for a short time, that the crew had mutinied and got possession of his cabin. Matters soon, however, soon explained. Quitting up the dolphin into rashers for breakfast, the foot of the wineglass was discovered inside the fish and restored to the drinking portion of the glass." The respondent, however, does not tell us whether the captain drank out of it as the main brace and the glass; so, therefore, we cannot follow up the statement, and complete it as a romance of love.

THE gold hunters in Stanley county, N. C., make the work "pay." A British company work the mine at Gold Hill. They took out $5,000 in December. After crushing and sifting the ore, they sell the refuse for $20 a ton. Mr. William Risley, of Berlin, in Connecticut, bought this refuse, and makes it yield $40 a ton, the cost being about $3 a ton to work it over, leaving $17 profit. Mr. Risley also owns a patch of land further South, called Kendall's Store, where gold is found in bits, separate and in quartz. He hires negroes to hunt for it, crawling in the mud, at 75 cents to $1 a day, and makes, he says, 100 per cent. at it. One nugget was found not long ago, for which $200 was refused. It weighed 180 pennyweights. An old woman, driven by poverty and hunger, went into the gold hunting business and found a little nugget of 52 pennyweights. The region is directly above South Carolina, about ninety miles north of the scene of the Ku-Klux disturbances in that State. A great part of the whole section of hilly country in North Carolina and Georgia is undoubtedly auriferous.

LET the good people along the route of the Pan Handle Railroad beware. Col. McClure, of Philadelphia, publicly announces that he *"will go to Cincinnati and burn all the bridges behind him!"* Where are the police?—*Newark Courier,*

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1872.

A close feeling still prevails in the money market, which has not as yet recovered to a good working condition. The supply is quite inadequate to meet all the calls of borrowers, and borrowers who can do without money are in many cases obliged to defer their operations to a more convenient season.

The banks, however, are discounting for their regular customers at about 8 per cent., and although business is more or less retarded by the scarcity of money, it is still moving. Business paper of good quality ranges from 7 to 9 per cent., outside rates being—all the lender can get.

Eastern exchange still active and in demand between the bank, yet signs of returning plenty, if not the usual redundancy, are apparent, as we heard of one of the banks offering any part of a quarter of a million at par for greenbacks, without there being any rush to accept the offer. We opine that by the first of the week exchange will be freely offered for anything in the shape of bank notes.

Gold continues strong, closing at 112¾. Whether this is the result of a clique movement is a matter of opinion, though we are inclined to think that it is the result of causes before referred to by us, and the troubled treasure between France and Germany, which seems of more serious character than the official denials of the existence of any such difficulty warrant.

The Government commences paying May interest to-morrow without rebate. The amount of coin that will come on the market from this source is not large, the total being about eighteen millions, twelve millions of which is hled in Europe.

In the stock market Erie again moves to the front, closing strong at 66¾. The General in command seems to handle his command as fearlessly as he did the old Third Corps on the 2d of July, '63, and with as brilliant results. For had it not been for that move Gettysburg would not have been fought and won.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

Gold	112
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Sixes	116

—John Jay Knox is appointed Comptroller of the Currency. He has been hitherto Deputy and (since Mr. Hulburd's death) Acting Comptroller.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange luring the day:

April 24, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	112	112¼
Quotations		73¾		73¾		
West'n Union Tel		73¾		73¾		
Quicksilver	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼		
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	70¾	70¾
Adams Express		80¾		80¾		
Wells Fargo Ex		80¾		80¾		
American Express		73¾		73¾		
United States Ex		73¾		73¾		
New York Central	99¼	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	65¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Michigan Central	115¾		115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	132		132			
Cleveland & Pitts	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Chicago & North'w	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Chicago & Rock I	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Rock Island	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	113¼	113¼
St. Paul	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do. preferred	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Fort Wayne						
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	49	49
Chicago and Alton		97¾		97¾		
Do. preferred		121		121		
Boston, H'ford & E				19		
Harlem				122		
New Jersey Central		110½		110½		
Union Pacific	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾

	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Tennessee State bonds	68¾		69		
Do. new	68¾		69		
South Carolina, July	37¾		37¾		
South Carolina, Act			36		
Missouri sixes	96	96	96		

—A correspondent in the Northwest, writing of the Northern Pacific Railroad, says: "Upon the company's lands in Minnesota thousands of people are preparing to settle this spring, having waited for the completion of the surveys until now. Embryo towns and villages are springing up in the new State along the line of the road, and the indications for a local traffic are everywhere encouraging. At the crossing of the Red river the town of Moorhead is astir, and the new steel bridge, which connects it with Fargo, on the west shore, and Moorhead, on the east—distance, two hundred and fifty miles from the head of the Minnesota navigation—and the point at which will be received the immense traffic of the Hudson's Bay Company, is nearly the road extends, over a generally level country, a distance of sixty miles, without a curve, to the second crossing of the Cheyenne. The soil here is of the best quality and of inexhaustible depth. The grass that grows here is not excelled in the world, and affords perennial grazing."

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58½
Phila. & Erie	26¾	Lehigh Navigation	59¾
Lehigh Navigation	26¾	Camden and Amboy	125¾
Catawissa	20¾	Philadelphia and Wilmington	31¾
Little Schuylkill	43¾	Reading	99¾
Mine Hill	59¾	Northern Central	59¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	47¾		

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 26.—We have only to notice continued inactivity in the market for Domestic. Fleeces are about out of stock, and the few lots that remain in the market are held at 50@55c. Texas and California Wools are in fair supply, but the high prices demanded checks business. There has been a little more inquiry for Pulled Wools, which relatively cheaper than domestic, but manufacturers purchase very little in excess of immediate wants. The demand for foreign grades is light. Quotations can, but the stock of all descriptions is light, and no considerable sales have been consummated. We quote Mestiza 39@41c, and Buenos Ayres 50@55c. The sales are 5,000 lbs medium unwashed Fleece at 58c; 15,000 lbs super pulled, 75@85c; 5,000 lbs extra do, 75c; 10,000 lbs Spring clip California, slightly burry, 42@45c; 25,000 lbs burry Fall do, 32@35c; 50,000 lbs Montevideo, 52@53c; 50,000 lbs Cape, 45@47½c; 6,000 lbs East India, 64c; 20,000 lbs Fall clip California, 100 bales Donskoi, and 5,000 lbs Australian, on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

April 17.—The market continues to present a very quiet appearance. There is no demand except for such parcels as are required to supply immediate wants, and the supply of all descriptions is moderate and prices are steady and firm. The sales are 14,000 lbs fine fleece at 62@76c; 25,000 lbs Cape, 45¾@47½c; 40,000 lbs Mestiza, 39@41c, and 10 bales washed foreign, 75c. —*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

April 17.—There is no material change to notice in price or demand. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, super Saxony fleece, 83@85c; fine delaine fleece, 82@85c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 83@85c; common fleece, 78@80c. Tub-washed, choice selected, three-eighths blood, 90@91c; well washed, 85@86c; fair ordinary, 80@85c; low or burry, 68@80c. Domestic pulled, city merino, 75@80c; country, 70@75c; extra, 80@85c; fine, 75@80c; fine, fall clip, 67½@70c; medium, fall clip, 60@65c; burry, fall clip, 50@55c. Colorado and New Mexican, fine and medium, choice selected, 45@50c; fine and medium, washed, 42@52c; common washed, 43@45c; black, 35@37c; unwashed, 35@42c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 43@47c; medium selected, free from burrs, 42@47c; low, 38@40c.—*North American.*

BOSTON.

April 20.—The wool market remains very quiet, and prices are without quotable change; though, as is always the case when the demand is slack, buyers have a little advantage in negotiating for round lots, especially if they are ready to pay cash. But sellers, as of other late, do not press, as their stocks are extremely light, and believing, as they do, on a general survey of the situation, both at home and abroad, that prices must rule higher, for they are likely to go for a long time to come. In fact, they are looking for a favorable reaction in the near future, since this must necessarily follow the level of all others, and there is no prospect of the supply now held here, whether of domestic or foreign, being replaced exc ept at higher figures.

The causes that just now operate to keep out buyers, and prevent an immediate advance, are the closeness of the money market, the continued uncertainty in regard to the proposed modification of the tariff, and the fact that most large purchasers who bought largely during the early part of the year are not yet compelled to replenish their stocks. It can hardly be possible that they are holding off with the expectation of more favorable terms; but in the present condition of monetary affairs, and with their products difficult of sale at remunerative prices, they can hardly be expected to anticipate their wants for raw material.

Yet wellcve that the present is a good time to buy wool for those who have a permanent trade to supply. This cannot always remain the cheapest market in the world, as it now is, for when the invoices of fine foreign wools, now coming forward almost in a lump, shall have been distributed to actual consumers, stocks will soon be exhausted, and manufacturers are obliged to fall back on the European, California, and other tributary markets for additional supplies to bridge over to the new crop. The woolen mills of Middle States, there can hardly be a doubt of their being compelled to pay and to ask higher prices. Moreover, manufacturers are getting short, and when they begin to come in it is probable that they will come together, as usual; and then, with renewed activity and an easier money market, no one will be able to buy so good advantage as at present.

There is very little doing in domestic wool, and prices are barely sustained without change.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

For fine foreign wool the market is unchanged, although the feeling is fully as strong as before the opening of the London sale. The result of that sale thus far has been rather more favorable for holders than was anticipated.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged; amber Michigan $1 70@$1 70¾. Corn firm; high mixed 50¾c; low mixed 50¾c. Oats a shade better: No. 1 44c; No. 2 39¾c; Michigan 41c. Mess Pork $14 50. Lard 9¾.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1872.

REMARKS.—With the exceptions of refined sugars and eggs we have no material changes to note in prices. Refined sugars have declined ½c per pound, and eggs are 1a1c lower. Trade is reported very animated, and merchants are kept "busy as bees" filling orders.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,394	6,698	7,992
Apples, bbls	1,189	695	1,884
Cheese, boxes	318	215	533
Corn, sacks	6,000	6,440	12,446
Wheat, sacks	3,073	3,064	6,162
Barley, sacks	1,273	585	1,858
Rye, sacks	918	1,205	2,123
Oats, sacks	3,743	5,089	8,832
Butter, packages	293	264	557
Bacon, pieces	1,122	5,970	7,092
Bacon, tierces	194	165	359

Below will be found the wholesale rates for the different articles quoted, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 122 bbls. Prices are weak with a tendency to lower figures; choice $4 00a4 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime at 70a75c per gallon; per dozen $10 60; bf gallon pails $5 90.

ASHES — Market quiet, with sales of Soda ash, common, 5¾a5¾c; refined 6c; nitrate soda, refined, 5¼c; nitrate soda, crude, 5½c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

BEANS,—The supply of prime white navy is light and prices rule firm at $2 80a3 00 ₱ bushel.

BOARD OF TRADE.—Market dull and prices nominal; sales prime at 7a8c; common 5a7c ₱ lb.

BRANDY—Receipts 5 bbls. No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25a2 50 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 75 per doz; 1-lb cans $5 per doz. Trade fair since our last report. Prices are firm, and we quote prime Carolina roll at 9¼a9½c per ₱; fair to good 8¾a8¾c; common bales 8c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—An increased trade demand in sugar-cured hams, and sales of 200 pieces at 12½c. Following are the ruling figures at which sales are made: Uncanvassed hams 12½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7¾c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8¾c; breakfast bacon 11c; clear pork $14 50; mess pork $14 50; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do tubs 10¾c; do buckets 11c. Receipts, bacon, tierces 36.

CIDER—Clarified $12a15 00 per bbl. XXX $15; other brands $8a10 00 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13¾c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19¾c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $5 80a6 00.

CRACKERS—Best trade, Boston 10c; butter 13c; cream 22c; fruit 12½c; ginger snaps 13c; lemon biscuit 12½c; soda 7½c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 10c.

CHEESE—Receipts 318 boxes, little sold in the market, and the new crop comes in slow. We quote new dairy at 16a17c ₱ lb.

CANNED FRUIT—Round tin pails 90a2lc ₱ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $7a8 ₱ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 00; Bell $5 25a5 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75; Johnston's Roseville $3 50; Rosendale $4 50. Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $7 50a8 75 ₱ bbl.

PATTERN, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—We are reported an active demand for all prime articles of domestic and foreign goods, and prices are as follows: Dried apples 8a8c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¼a10c; do cut 8a9c, mixed 7¼a8¾c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 9c; lawr raisins $3 ₱ box, $1 ₱ 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new; blackberries per lb 18a16c; dried cherries 6a7c; seedless do 22a30c.

GLOCKERIES—Trade is reasonably good in this line, and prices are low. Gold tends upward, and we should not be surprised to see quotations follow. Dried apples 8a8c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¼a10c; do cut 8a9c, mixed 7¼a8¾c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 9c; lawr raisins $3 ₱ box, $1 ₱ 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new; blackberries per lb 18a16c; dried cherries 6a7c; seedless do 22a30c.

GLOCKERIES—Trade is reasonably good in this line, and prices are low. Gold tends upward, and we should not be surprised to see quotations follow. Dried apples 8a8c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¼a10c; do cut 8a9c, mixed 7¼a8¾c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 9c; lawr raisins $3 ₱ box, $1 ₱ 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new; blackberries per lb 18a16c; dried cherries 6a7c; seedless do 22a30c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 56c; cloves 70c; nutmegs $1 25.

Eggs are on the "incline plane," prices weak and lower. We quote: Receipts for our last week 398 bbls. There seems to be a disposition to advance prices, but as yet there has been no change, and we continue to quote as follows: Western spring brands at 17 50, 17 25a8 00. Winter wheat Western flour $6 25a6 50; Ohio do $6 50a7 00; Indiana do $6 50a7 00; Michigan do $6 50a7 00; Wisconsin do $6 50a7 00; Minnesota, whitebrands, $8 00a9 00; Minnesota, blue stem, $8 00a9 00; Iowa, $8 00a9 00; Illinois, $8 00a9 00; Missouri, $8 00a9 00; Kansas, $8 00a9 00; Nebraska, $8 00a9 00; Colorado, $8 00a9 00; Utah, $8 00a9 00; California, $8 00a9 00; Oregon, $8 00a9 00; Washington Territory, $8 00a9 00; Idaho, $8 00a9 00; Montana, $8 00a9 00; Nevada, $8 00a9 00; New Mexico, $8 00a9 00; Arizona, $8 00a9 00; Dakota, $8 00a9 00; Wyoming, $8 00a9 00; Alaska, $8 00a9 00; Hawaii, $8 00a9 00; Guam, $8 00a9 00; Samoa, $8 00a9 00; Tonga, $8 00a9 00; Fiji, $8 00a9 00; Marshall Islands, $8 00a9 00; Caroline Islands, $8 00a9 00; Ladrone Islands, $8 00a9 00; Philippine Islands, $8 00a9 00; Formosa, $8 00a9 00; Japan, $8 00a9 00; China, $8 00a9 00; Corea, $8 00a9 00; Russia, $8 00a9 00; Siberia, $8 00a9 00; Kamchatka, $8 00a9 00; Aleutian Islands, $8 00a9 00; Kurile Islands, $8 00a9 00; Sandwich Islands, $8 00a9 00; Society Islands, $8 00a9 00; Marquesas Islands, $8 00a9 00; Tuamotu Islands, $8 00a9 00; Gambier Islands, $8 00a9 00; Austral Islands, $8 00a9 00; Low Archipelago, $8 00a9 00; Paumotu

The Pittsburg Commercial: Saturday, April 27, 1872.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
Two copies, per year, (additional).....1 50
One copy gratis to the place in the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 7, 1871.

GEN. NEGLEY voted for the proposition which virtually vetoes Civil Service Reform, inasmuch as it withholds the means Gen. GRANT asked for to put the wheels of reform in motion.

LET us hear from the Pittsburgh *Post*. Is it for a Republican or Democrat for President? The question is a matter of some concern to COMMERCIAL.

Quite reasonable. The *Post* is for a Democrat for President.—*Post.*

Let the record stand to refer to when a Republican nominee at Cincinnati becomes the Democratic candidate for President.

THE report which connected THOMAS M. MARSHALL, ESQ., with the Cincinnati convention is without foundation. That gentleman has never entertained any intention of going to the convention, and has no sympathy with the movement. His name with others has been used without authority.

IF IT is in order, we would like to ask whether that MR. S. P. BROWN who received twenty thousand dollars of the EVANS "swag" is employed in any of the departments at Washington. As a witness he is doubtless entitled to something liberal in addition to what he obtained from EVANS, but as an employee of the government he should have permanent leave of absence.

FEWER Republican Senators and Members of Congress, and fewer representative Republicans of every description are in the anti-GRANT movement than were enlisted in the movement to defeat LINCOLN'S second nomination. MR. GREELEY, it is true, was not actually in it, at least above board, but he was anything but heartily for LINCOLN, of whom he spoke disparagingly, it is said. The Democracy is split in two, did not take part, but went it alone at Chicago, where they proclaimed for peace at any price. They vary their action now; but the movement means their restoration if it can be made to succeed. The country, however, is for GRANT as it was for LINCOLN. No successful combination can be made against him.

REFERRING to the New York GRANT meeting, more especially to the class of citizens who called it, the Springfield *Republican* eats sour grapes after this fashion:

"The list is a long one, and perhaps the most notorious thing about it is the number of those who stand for immense private fortunes, vast business enterprises, and huge corporations. These 'millionaires—the 'railroad kings,' the 'merchant princes,' etc.—had the electing of the next President, Gen. GRANT'S mind might well be easy. But they haven't."

Now what would you give if the representatives of "immense private fortunes, vast business enterprises and huge corporations" were against the GRANT and unite for the SMITH? By the way, where and what would the country be to-day but for the part these same representative men took in putting down the rebellion? In the elegant phraseology of the day —"you know how it is yourself," Mr. *Republican*.

FRANK BLAIR writes that it is "policy to defer the Democratic Convention till after the Cincinnati Convention." And MR. BELMONT has accordingly appointed a meeting of the Democratic National Committee for the 8th day of May, a week after the Cincinnati meeting. The object of the Democratic leaders is to obtain possession of the Government through fraud, despairing of being able to do it openly. If after it is made public that the Southern Confederacy could not succeed with LEE at the head of the rebel armies, it had been proposed to put in his place a willing Union General who hated GRANT, what would have been the only inference? Any other than that in case GRANT was beaten it would be an out-and-out rebel victory, and the consequences the same as though LEE had commanded?

IN the department of historical rectification or criticism the latest sensation is an attempt to show that General WASHINGTON was not a native of the Western continent but was born in the English county of Berks. The first argument is the alleged absence of the name of WASHINGTON from all the baptismal and parish registers which have been examined for the purpose of finding it, so that there is not a trace of written contemporary evidence of the birth of the Father of his country on this side of the Atlantic. Some hearsay indications of his birth in England are also cited, among others the statement of a Mr. GEORGE FIELD, who quoted a picture of WASHINGTON'S mother which, it is claimed, was painted in England. To this picture MR. FIELD'S attention was first drawn by an English relative of the WASHINGTON family, who, remarked that her aunt, Mrs. WASHINGTON, before her departure for America had taken leave of her with her son GEORGE in her arms. Of course this interview of MR. FIELD with the English niece of Mrs. WASHINGTON took place many years ago, and the tradition of it has probably become mixed. The fact that WASHINGTON'S American birth was universally believed in by his contemporaries is not easily set aside as proof of his American nativity. Considering the sort of people who had charge of the parish registers in old Virginia, it is not difficult to account for the neglect in single cases. The American Historical Record is responsible for this attempt to make out WASHINGTON of English birth.

Two things are absolutely essential to the success of the "liberal" movement: the disbanding of the Democratic party preliminary to supporting the Cincinnati ticket, and the prevention of a Republican by the Convention to be that candidate; or, reversing the proposition: a Republican candidate as the result of the "liberal" movement, and the support of him by the Democrats. This would be the same thing; whichever way you put it the disbanding of the Democratic party necessarily follows. There are Democratic leaders who have agreed to this, and in due time will give the command to the rank-and-file to break ranks and stack arms; but will it be obeyed? The nearer the coalitionists get to the time for practical action, the difficulties attending the task of shaping practical action begin to be realized. Not the question of candidates only, but that of platform has its great difficulties. The reconciliation of the extremes of Protection and Free Trade must be accomplished as the first condition of the hoped for success. HORACE GREELEY and DAVID A. WELLS must agree on the tariff plank in the platform, and a Republican must be found for a candidate who will be satisfactory to Republicans of the GREELEY and SUMNER stamp and enlist the followers of HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANK BLAIR in a body. Leaders who, on the one hand, are burning with hate towards GRANT, and those the other who have been out of office so long that they are nearly famished, may agree on almost anybody and anything; but how will it be with the masses?—a question which at once suggests the impossibilities in the case.

A LATE report of an English missionary society, which has for its object the conversion of the Jews to Christianity, has called forth a good deal of comment from the press. According to this report, during 1871 two agents or missionaries of the society having devoted their whole time to work among the Jews, thirteen Israelites were induced to exchange the religion of MOSES for that of CHRIST. The use of the word exchange here was quite involuntary, and therefore not chosen for offense. Dividing the total expenditure of the society during the year named by thirteen, we get the result that each of these conversions was effected at a cost of one thousand pounds sterling, or twenty thousand dollars. The officers of the society, admitting that the cost seems great, meet all objections with the remark that "the rescue of a single soul from perdition is not too dearly purchased at the price of the whole world." One paper declares the statement "most comical in its failure to recognize the fitness of proportion between means and end." Another journalist with the utmost gravity, or rather dignity of the utmost gravity, or rather dignity of with the utmost gravity, or rather dignity of speech and power of logic, argues at length the impolicy of selecting so barren a field for missionary work. As one soul, he says, is just as valuable as another, true spiritual economy enjoins the choice of any other people rather than the Jews for such labors. Still another editor enters into a mathematical calculation of the probable cost of converting all the Jews at the rate found necessary by the London Society. Probably not one of these critics fully gets at the point of view from which the members of the London Society look at the enterprise in which they are engaged. While allowing that the soul of a Jew is no better in the sight of God than the soul of a Gentile, they may hold on what seems to them Divine authority, that in the economy of Providence the conversion of the Jews must precede the conversion of the heathen world on a large scale, and hence may think it good theology as well as good stewardship of sacred funds, to lay them out as they are doing, even though every christianized Israelite should cost them fifty times four thousand pounds. In paying thus for the conversion of the Jews they may believe that they are really procuring the conversion of the pagan Gentiles in the cheapest way. Then, again, the members of this society no doubt fully expect, and believe, that when once fairly begun, the work of Jewish conversion will proceed at much cheaper rates. Sir JAMES MCINTOSH, somewhere in his journal, confesses his surprise on discovering how *rational* the schemes and methods of the so-called enthusiasts really appear, when candidly examined, a truth which many of our able editors have yet to discover.

THE NEW YORK GRANT MEETING.

No one can for a moment question the truly representative character of the GRANT meeting in New York on Wednesday evening. It was a meeting of the best type of representatives of the vast business interests of the great metropolis—not a gathering of politicians, office-holders or office-seekers. In this respect it was strikingly in contrast with the anti-GRANT meeting of a few nights before, the most noticeable feature of which was the thin veneering of disappointed Republicans and the heavy and hungry Democratic backing.

We suspect that there has not been for a long time any such meeting held in New York or in the country. And it was almost spontaneous, only three days' notice being given.

The meeting demonstrated one thing: the solid men, the representatives of the solid interests of the land, are going to stand by GRANT. Not denying that his administration is open to criticism in some respects, men of this class desire no change, and will do all in their power to prevent any. Least of all is the disposition to bargain and sell by the Democratic and Republican opponents viewed with any favor, for it denotes a looseness of political morality unpromising for stability and honesty in affairs of the government, should the coalition succeed. We run no hazard in saying that if the coalitionists, or the opponents of GRANT of whatever stripe or name, have ever counted on support from the great commercial, mercantile and trade classes, which have the deepest interest in the administration of the government, they are destined to be disappointed. This New York meeting shows it, and there is abundant evidence on every hand that this is the fact throughout the country.

It is unusual to hold such a meeting at such a time, before the canvass has opened, or even a nomination been made. That it was held proves the deep interest which the representatives of the New York fecl,—for it was held—almost spontaneously as we have said—to enter an emphatic protest against the schemes that are making for a change in the government.

The truth is the country is not ready for a change, *and there is not going to be any.* It can not afford to try the experiment—for if there can be no change that will not restore the Democratic party, the party of treason, rebellion and repudiation, to power. This is a truth that cannot be disputed, and every valuable interest in the land is at once placed on its defence and guard by every movement made to aid in such a work.

THAT the civil war in Europe has caused a serious loss to the commerce of the world during the past two years is well known to our merchants. The amount of this damage is variously estimated. The revolution broke out in October, 1868. Its effect upon the sugar crop of that year which had already been harvested was very slight. That crop was one of the heaviest ever obtained on the island, and reached 726,237 tons of sugar and 247,050 tons of molasses. The destruction of plantations caused the crop in 1870 to fall short over 50,000 tons, while the crop of last year was decreased thirty per cent., amounting to only 540,000 tons of sugar and 150,000 tons of molasses. It should be borne in mind that in ordinary times there is an annual increase of six or seven per cent., owing to improvements on the plantations, and, taking this into account, it will be seen that the crop of last year was much less than half of what it should have been, and would have been but for this unnecessary and absurd conflict. The total value of the exports of the island in 1870 was about $85,000,000, but in 1871 the exportation fell off to $77,000,000, showing an actual loss of eight millions of dollars. These facts are of special importance to the United States. It is practically a question, to this amount, of our foreign trade, which seems destined to suffer for an indefinite period for the lack of the maintenance of order on the island.

THE town of Monson, Mass., has been for some time troubled by a suppositious visitant from the spirit world. The ghost was in the form of a black-robed female, some six feet eight inches tall, and of a singularly gaunt and forbidden aspect. It appeared first unto a youth who was going on his usual tri-weekly courting expedition, and caused him to progress somewhat more celeritously than usual, and present himself before his ladye-love in a breathless and disheveled condition. The quarryman was next accosted and thrown into a state of coma. The news being noised abroad, the villagers became utterly subdue by fear, and ventured forth only in bands. The luckless lover was soon again interviewed by the disagreeable stranger, and the palpitation of his heart was measurably increased. The woods were searched by trembling parties: the roads were hushed-of by squads of armed men, and one individual was so nervous that he shot himself while hunting for the ghost and died the next day from the wound. At last, in some way it leaked out that the celestial intruder was none other than the brother of the lover's sweetheart, who took this manner of showing his disapproval of the courtship. Wherefore, Monson breathes freer.

THE crops in Western New York and Pennsylvania generally are looking as well as could be expected, considering the lateness of the season. Agriculturists everywhere are busily preparing to utilize to the best advantage the short season afforded them for operations. The growing wheat crop along the line of the Northward and Eastern Railroads have almost entirely changed their appearance within a week past. Many fields which, eight or ten days ago, looked winter killed, now present favorable indications of an abundant yield. Here and there farmers have already their corn land ploughed, while in some instances early potatoes and peas are already beginning to make their appearance above ground. It is also probable that the fruit crop will be considerably larger than has been generally anticipated, the protracted cold having kept the buds from swelling, so that the frosts did not harm them to any perceptible degree. The recent rains, followed by the mild weather of the past few days, has put a new order upon the face of affairs generally, and it is likely that after all the coming harvest will be one of the most bountiful that has been known for years.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the importance of insects to commerce is scarcely ever treated of. Great Britain does not pay less than a million of dollars annually for the dried carcasses of a tiny insect—the cochineal. Gum shellac, another insect product from India, is of scarcely less pecuniary value. A million and a half human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of silk, and the silk worm alone creates an annual circulating medium of from one hundred and fifty and two hundred millions of dollars. Half a million of dollars are spent annually in England alone for foreign honey. Seven thousand hundred weight of wax is imported into that country each year. Then there are the gall nuts of commerce, used for dying, and in the manufacture of ink, &c., while the cantharides, or the Spanish fly, is an important insect to the medical practitioner. In this way we see the importance of almost all classes of the insect race.

The present stockholders of the New York *Tribune* are Horace Greeley, Mrs. Greeley, Bayard Taylor, Thomas N. Rooker, Solon Robinson, Samuel Sinclair, George Ripley, Theodore Tilton, Oliver Johnson, Charles E. Wilbour, C. A. Runkle, John Hooper, Ellis L. Price, Silas E. Cheney, John F. Cleveland, Patrick O'Rourke, Philip A. Fitzpatrick, Whitelaw Reid, Parsons Farnham, E. H. Jenny, J. C. Ayer, and the estates of A. D. Richardson and S. T. Clarke—the only owners who own shares. Any owner who wishes to sell a share can readily get $10,000 for it, and something over. But even at that high price the stock is a better thing to hold than sell. A year hence, the *Tribune* will "pull down its barn and build greater." The present antique shanty will give place to a structure worthy of the character of the journal.

A library of unusual valuable character is to be sold at auction in Philadelphia to-morrow, the 23d instant, consisting chiefly of works of natural history, and being peculiarly rich in ornithology. The number of volumes to be sold is between two and three thousand, and is a portion of the private library of the late John Cassin, a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the American Philosophical Society, National Institute, and corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London. Many of these works are said to be extremely rare and beautiful, and it might perhaps be a good plan for our Mercantile Library Association to be represented at the sale as a possible purchase of some of them.

A bill, favorably reported upon by the proper committees, is before the New York Legislature to provide a rifle range for the National Guard and encourage competition in marksmanship. In every other country except our own rifle ranges are provided in abundance by the State, and a similar practice should obtain here, since they foster a patriotic spirit and promote a knowledge of arms among the people. The chief fault of our militia is their wretched deficiency in accuracy of aim. Such a plan would remedy this defect to a very great degree.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The editor of the Springfield *Republican* says: We always finish the reading of a tariff bill with the same emotions which we experienced the first time we completed the reading of Webster's Unabridged—a sense of profound wonder and awe that one man or one congress of men could know so much and be so modest.

According to the Scranton *Republican* the miners of the Bellevue shaft have a veritable ghost in their mine. The ghost is represented as being about six feet high, composed of white, thin, vapory substance, and moves about through the chambers, appearing first to one gang of men and then to another. Pistols have been fired at him, and although many shots have passed through him, yet he seems invulnerable to pistol balls. He has frightened the mules, driven men from their chambers, threatened individual persons, and produced a general consternation among the workmen. All attempts to catch him have proved abortive, and he is getting to be a decided nuisance.

The Persians have been celebrating their New Year festivities, and the Levant *Herald* says that the rejoicings were even unusually demonstrative in the Persian colony at Constantinople. An immense crowd congregated in the vicinity of the Legation, and ranging themselves in rows with bared breasts and shoulders, one hand of each linked to his neighbor and the other grasping a sword or poignard, they commenced their weird religious chants, and slashed at their own and each other's quivering flesh until blood flowed freely. Between every tent or so of the devotees an overseer was stationed, with a long gilt cane in the hand, to glance occasionally to the Secretary of State by Sir Edward Thornton, the British Ambassador, who delivered it to Captain Berry.

Somebody wrote repeatedly to Gen. Schenck, our Minister in London, asking for his autograph. The General is said to have written the following reply: "Sir, I hasten to comply with your request, and take this method of informing you that you are an unmitigated nuisance! R. C. Schenck."

When it came to Catacazy's turn, Gortschakoff said: "M. Catacasy, I wish to tell you a story. Once upon a time, when the birth of a noble prince was being celebrated, all of the fairies came, each bringing a fairy gift as an offering. There was one wicked old fairy, however, that came without being invited; and, because she was offended at the slight which had been put upon her, she brought one gift which destroyed all the gifts of the others. I think, M. Catacasy, this fairy must have presided at your birth; for, although you have the gifts of intelligence, energy, skill, learning, and no small amount of talent, you have been endowed with one other thing which spoils them all, and that is, a very loose tongue."

France has lost one of her most noted men, one who has been closely identified with the administration of the law for many years. Monsieur De Paris is dead. Not a prince who takes his title from the French capital, but that important functionary, the public executioner. The real name of M. de Paris was Adelaide Marie Jean Baptiste Heinrich. He was born in Alsace. His father was the public executioner of Toulon, and the son manifested such peculiar talent for the vocation that he obtained the post of executioner of Paris against five hundred and fifty-two competitors. For fifty-four years he had pursued his ghastly calling, and he was over seventy years of age when he made his last journey to the guillotine in the Place de la Roquette, on the 30th December, the result of $14,000 for an orchard of ten acres is given. Cutting off one-half to allow for contingencies, $7,000 still remains as the offspring of a single crop. The proceeds of a recent crop at Los Angeles is reported at $20,000, while $600 included the entire outlay due to pruning, taking of the ground, and so forth.

The Philadelphia *Shipping List* says: "Few persons in this community have the remotest idea of the extent to which the trade in fertilizers is now carried. It will be done this year alone sold this week over 5,000 tons of North Carolina bone phosphates, of which amount 1,400 tons are to be shipped to Liverpool, and the balance will be prepared in this locality for distribution to various parts of the country for agricultural purposes. The amount of capital thus invested is immense, and the business is every year assuming increased proportions."

Through bad management of the freight department of the Overland Railroad and the Isthmus Steam Line, the freight traffic by the Cape lines is improving, and rates by the clipper lines have undergone a substantial improvement. This, in connection with the fine prospect for ships in the Pacific, inclines owners to send heavy tonnage in that direction.

At Sumter, N. C., they improvised a gallows by throwing a rope over a pole and hanging an anvil at one end and a negro at the other. They then commanded the negro to hold the anvil to keep its end down and to hold the negro's hands until he slowly choked to death.

A Texas Jenkins, who furnishes the San Antonio *Herald* with the fashionable intelligence, gives a glowing account of a wedding in which the bride was "fair, fat and fifty, about the color of a side of sole leather painted with tallow, and one of the best washers and ironers of Acquia street." The happy groom was a native-born American citizen of thirty-five, and the only Mohammedan patriot, Ali Baba Hawkins, who was dressed, "*sans* stockings, save one shoe, with a rope tied around above her hips, which held her skirts high above the floor." The enthusiastic reporter expressed his willingness to produce a glowing epithalamium on the occasion, but as one of the tubes of his poetic boiler was bursted, it was impossible to make the attempt.

The signal service system is to be established in the West Indies. Governor Rawson, of Barbadoes, has caused observations to be taken at all necessary points in his jurisdiction, is agitating the matter, and proposes to institute such a system of observation as is now in operation in the United States. This region is the birth place of cyclones and hurricanes. They gather in the neighborhood of Barbadoes, then sweep northwestward and strike the Gulf of Mexico, or else proceed northward and eastward in the direction of Northern Europe. The extension of the system as proposed cannot fail to be productive of great general advantage.

During the late severe gale, when by actual anemometrical tests the wind blew with a velocity of ninety-five miles an hour, the new suspension bridge at Niagara was put to a severe test. Many people expected it to come down, but although the span is the largest in the world (upwards of a quarter of a mile), there was no perceptible movement of the main part of the bridge, although the central portion, unprotected with guys, performed a graceful serpentine movement, but horizontally and perpendicularly, that was pleasant to look at, provided the observer was on solid ground. A number of adventurous persons of both sexes continued to pass to and fro across the bridge on foot and in carriages, during the continuance of the gale, merely for the excitement attending it.

Important discoveries bearing on the question of the antiquity of the human race have just been made in England, teeth of the extinct shark, apparently perforated by human agency, as well as many concretionary nodules with longitudinal perforations unlike those produced by the action of boring mollusca, having been found in the olden Pliocene beds. If this discovery is verified, it will carry back the existence of man in England to a period far more ancient than the mammoth age.

The North Carolina *Roberonian* reports that the remainder of the gang of outlaws have disappeared from Scuffletown, North Carolina, and it is believed they have left the county. It is said none of them have been seen since the departure of Henderson, "the *Herald* representative." They are not the first people whom the interviewers of that enterprizing journal have caused to try to escape from the slightest possibility of further torture of the same kind.

The New York *Tribune* publishes the following remedy for diptheria, which, according to the testimony of a number of prominent physicians, is an almost certain cure: Swab the back of the mouth and throat thoroughly with a wash made of table salt, two drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, one drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a tea-cup, which half fill up with boiling water, stir well and then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply an ounce each of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil and aqua ammonia; mixed, to the whole of the throat and to the breast bone, every four hours, keeping flannel to the part.

The California Legislature has passed a bill that "religion shall neither be taught or practiced in the public schools." The last prohibition was quite unnecessary if no greater inclination thereto exists in the schools than, judging from its past course with reference to the Chinese, has hitherto obtained in the Legislature.

The season of ice cream being close upon us, it may be proper to call attention to the fact that a number of German newspapers are discussing various cases of poisoning by Vanilla ice cream which have occurred of late in different European cities. There are many opinions as to the source of the poison, but all agree that the cool delicacy is sometimes poisonous.

THE *Tribune's* cry now is "On to Cincinnati." On a former occasion its cry was "On to Richmond." It is believed that even Mr. Greeley remembers how it came out. And so it will be again.

PERSONAL.

During the absence in Europe of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the duties of government have been devolved upon their daughter, Dona Izabel, as Princess Regent. The young lady has a husband in the person of the Comte d'Eu, and had the additional assistance of the best public men in the Empire, who tendered her their loyal and chivalric services. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the regency of Dona Izabel, who is a very intelligent, as well as a surpassingly beautiful, young lady, has been a thorough success.

The divorced wife of Lord Ellenborough, who died some short time since, many years ago disappeared from London society. It was said by some that she had married a Continental inn-keeper, by others that she had committed suicide. Some years later it was discovered that she had became the wife of the chief of a tribe of Bedouin Arabs, and had adopted their dress and way of life. She had frequently aided her countrymen against the thieving gangs of the Nubian desert. The last heard of her was that she was in command of a large band, convoying several Englishmen through a dangerous part of the desert, equipped with gun and spear like an Arab chief.

Hon. George Bancroft, our Minister to Berlin, is an experienced and elegant equestrian. Every pleasant afternoon he may be seen trotting through the "Liergarten" mounted on a thorough bred horse, and dressed something after the style of the "Fine Old English Gentleman," *i. e.*, in tight fitting trousers, high top boots, and highly polished silk hat. Mr. Bancroft is about the only diplomat who enjoys any intimacy with the Emperor William.

Queen Victoria has presented Captain David P. Berry, of the American ship Amelia, with a valuable and richly mounted marine glass, in recognition of his services in December last to the crew of the English ship Daniel Prince Smith, in Table Bay. Governor Rawson, of the Cape Colony, has also conveyed to Captain Berry the thanks of the Legislature.

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Mlle. Nilsson sold flowers at the Homœopathic Fair in New York. As each victim would come up, Nilsson would say: "I sell you *une rose de pommade*." "Oh!" said the victim, "a dozen——" "And I wee pees et in your *boutonnierc*!" interrupted Nilsson, as she caught hold of his coat lapels and commenced pinning it in—the passion flower. "How much shall I pay?" asked Brown's Boy. "Fifty thousand verree rare *beautie passion*," replied Nilsson, with a smile which drew out the poor victim's soul, heart and depleted pocket-book.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Thursday says: "The legion of friends of George H. Stuart, late President of the Convention, will learn with pain that he is very severely afflicted with his old disease, asthma. He was barely able to get to the Convention yesterday forenoon and speak a few words, possibly his last in any National Convention."

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, is engaged writing a letter, which will be made public, endorsing and sustaining the resolutions offered by Mr. Peters, of Maine, and now before the Foreign Affairs Committee, relative to consequential damages, in connection with the Alabama claims. Mr. Johnson will take the ground that this class of claims is entirely absurd, and cannot be sustained either in law or equity.

MRS. Phebe Schfield, of Richmond, Indiana, aged 105, has obtained the arrears of pay and pension due to her late husband for services performed in the Revolutionary war, amounting to $10,000.

Reports have been going the rounds of the press that Kossuth, who is now in his seventieth year, was living in extreme poverty. This is denied by a nephew and constant correspondent of the Hungarian patriot, residing in Iowa, who says that while Kossuth is not rich, he has an income sufficient for all his wants and lives in comfortable style.

Mr. Robert Purvis, one of the most influential and esteemed citizens of Philadelphia, left that city last Saturday on a visit to South Carolina, his native State, in which (we believe) he was born a slave, after an absence of between twenty and thirty years. One of his sons has made a prominent and enviable reputation in public affairs in that State.

M. Mori, Japanese Minister at Washington, is about to publish a valuable work translated from the Japanese and entitled "Life and Resources in America."

Viscount Milton, the English Liberal who is about to resign his seat in Parliament in order to visit this country, is a young man of more than usual culture and ability. He is an author and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He has published, conjointly with Dr. Cheadle, a work entitled "The Northwest Passage by Land." His father is one of the most extensive landed proprietors in Great Britain. He owns one of the largest properties in Ireland, the best and most equitably managed in the whole Island, where his name is almost revered by his prosperous tenantry.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Chicago *Times* don't relish the efforts of the *Tribune* there in behalf of Trumbull. It is for Davis, and thinks those who don't see he is the man to nominate as the coalition candidate are "political idiots;" and the *Times* has a column of such like provocations for harmony.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "We are authorized to state that it is not Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, who signed the call for the Cincinnati Convention, published Friday. Mr. Armstrong is one of the early, and is one of the steadfast friends of Grant."

The "Liberals" of Pennsylvania have issued their call for Cincinnati—at last. Below we give the signers' names "just for the fun of the thing:"

David Barclay,	M. B. Lowry,
John M. Hickman,	A. K. McClure,
W. W. Ross,	Charles Wheeler,
R. S. White,	A. W. Bailey,
Charles B. Lee,	Charles Hower,
Thomas J. Power,	Theo. Herr,
Jay Caldwell,	J. M. Bayer,
Samuel Evans,	Wm. Fold Thomas,
H. E. Sutherland,	Wm. M. Bull,
Caleb N. Needles,	Jas. W. Cake,
Jonas M. Walker,	W. W. Rutherford,
C. F. Ballinger,	J. C. Bombager,
B. T. Etter,	Jas. M. McClure,
F. H. F. Jackson,	J. R. Sypher,
Wm. Painter,	Wm. L. Dennis,
Thomas Warnell,	S. Darlington,
W. H. Armstrong,	Geo. D. Cheyney,
Charles Wolfar,	E. T. Davis,
Heinrich Weber,	Joshua Kames,
Robert Morris,	Daniel D. Dillinore.
Henry Cake,	

Many will be disposed to doubt whether the above gentlemen possesses the ability to dismiss the Republican party in Pennsylvania or produce any material effect in the canvass. In connection with this subject we quote the following from the *Tribune's* Philadelphia letter:

Much apprehension is felt in Administration circles that Governor Curtin will join in the Liberal movement on his return. He will not be home until June, although his resignation has been in the State Department fully six weeks. He has made no public declaration of his purpose; but it is not at all probable that his most intimate and trusted friends would go to Cincinnati without a well-grounded belief that he will be with them. Col. Slifer, Secretary of State under Gen. Curtin, will return from Europe in a few days, and his purpose to join in the Liberal movement is known. He spent the winter at Nice with Gov. Curtin.

The Pittsburgh *Post* backs water regarding the Cincinnati Convention, as follows: "The men who proposed the Cincinnati Convention, and have since worked it into shape, at no time declared against the Republican party. They revolted against Grant and the leaders in his administration. Finding the machinery too compact and perfect to defeat him in the regular and appointed manner, they resolved to hold a separate convention, and nominate approved Republicans, under the impression that the Democratic party would ask no questions, but surrender without striking a blow and march with a Republican leader and under a Republican flag. They seem to be satisfied that the movement has not taken, and the Democrats gave the movement was sufficiently binding to transfer at any time the entire organization—depending upon the hatred of the present administration as exceeding its love for its own life and hopes. This will prove as deceptive as did the promises of Ben. Butler that all medical organizations would ratify the interest of the *profession*, and to throw around it the charm of a dignified brotherhood.

While individuals are laboring to develop and perfect science, we, as an assemblage of individuals, labor to promote and protect our interests as a profession. We file new spend years of toil and study to acquire the science and the art, shall we fold our arms and allow the profession to take care of itself? The practice of medicine is not the profession of medicine. The abstract principles of science may be understood never so well, yet the profession may be one of anarchy, of strife, of rights trampled on, and it may be one of dishonor and degradation. Let us then justly understand, how much and what kind of good to expect from our organization, then not only enabling us to criticize its effects, but also to unite and direct our energies to fulfil this, its most important design.

Has our Medical Society tended to harmonize and fraternize our relations as a profession? We claim that it has, and in this much is productive of good. This manifest good result to us, who have been constant in our attendance here, is a matter of self-experience. We know that we have secured the acquaintance of medical men here, of medical men from other parts of the State, and from all sections of the United States, whom we otherwise would not have known. We believe that no other source could have opened up to us such scenes of social pleasure, of interest, and of profit, that will ever be remembered as oases in life's desert. We acknowledge that many pleasing friendships have been formed that make us prouder of belonging to a profession honored by so many noble men. Our experience has given us fresh encouragement, and made us more ambitious to excel, not only as scientists, but also to become more worthy of a profession filled with such noble men. While the outside world is slow in recognizing our merits, and appreciating our calling, here we find a strength in our unanimity that is greatness valued. Are not all these privileges and benefits of some value in promoting the interests of the profession in this neighborhood?

It is to be feared that the older members of the profession do not always appreciate the advantages of attending a Medical Society by the young practitioner. You, to whom we look up as the Nestors of our art, have more than an ordinary responsibility resting upon you. We can assure you of our confidence, your counsels and your friendship. Let us sometimes be surrounded by an atmosphere of practical precept and example. We may breathe it, and thus inhale much good. Unless by your every actions to give more of our time to our profession, meet and encourage us to meet here with you, and thus surround us with the influences and influences that it will make it well nigh impossible for us to err. A good way to school a young physician in selfishness and jealousy, is to treat him coldly when he comes to consult or ship from him, and thus impress him at the very threshold of his entrance into the profession that each one is for himself and the devil for all. We have been retarded enough in the past from selfishness and jealousy; let it be entirely banished from the ranks of the young profession.

To those who from disinclination, or want of opportunity, have not hitherto met with us, we can only say, that by coming you will have the faith of their acquaintance and their counsels. Their attendance must have added to the efficiency of the Society, and, we think, must have reflected the advantages derived by them. We urge upon them the duty they owe the profession, of joining with us to make it a more live institution.

It is to be regretted that there are a few who are disposed to find fault with the management of this assembly. They charge that too much sameness and exclusiveness are shown in its appointments. This charge is unfounded and unjust. Let us, at this time, place upon record the statement that must refute this charge, that faultfinders can have no such pretext to offer hereafter.

The office of President is one of rotation; no one has held it twice, nor is any one eligible to a succeeding term. It is the highest, but very onerous one, and few are willing to undertake its duties. It may be said of all the offices and appointments, that a proper attendance is absolutely necessary. An irregular attendance should not, and very justly does not, entitle any one to be chosen as an officer, or as a delegate to represent us in a foreign body.

To those few who may be disaffected from this cause we say, attend regularly our meetings, interest yourselves in our deliberations; thus your talents will be speedily recognized, and you will soon take that rank commensurate with your ability. If the business be conducted with that wisdom that you admire and desire, come and conduct it according to your own ideas of propriety. You have a much larger field here as we have now, and we will make room for you; indeed, stand as your assistants, willing to aid you in every laudable way that may strengthen and widen its influence.

Who reads the history of medicine, must be struck with the jealousies and divisions that have ever existed in the ranks of the medical profession. It would seem as if there was no effort at conciliation or affiliation, but that each one set his own mental wheel, wherein he hoped all his own faculties and the thoughts of others. There existed no harmony, no system, no unity, no brotherhood. This long absence of organization is all the more remarkable, when we consider how intimately the welfare and aspirations of medical men are blended. It lessoned the usefulness and retarded the development of medicine for many centuries.

In a brighter day dawn is opened to our vision, a wider and more exalted view of the medical mission. We are beginning to realize that whatever elevates the standard of the general profession must also reflectively improve us as individuals. And whatever degrades the profession must directly injure us as individuals. The age of exclusiveness and bigotry has taken the place of rancor, distrust and jealousy. The true medical men of the present day are liberal in their views, and are willing to sit down with them upon terms of equality and brotherhood. This refinement and fraternization is clearly attributable to organization. This society has had no other good to recommend it, this facility it affords for mutual acquaintance and friendship must entitle it to our praise and support. We are not to be content with being with the same consideration that we do an acquaintance or a friend. It is remarkable how acquaintanceship will change our feelings towards a person from that of indifference to genuine regard. The coming together of medical men, gives them an opportunity to better understand each other, and thus they may better act with more courtesy and integrity toward each other than they did in the olden time.

It should not be forgotten that county medical societies are the means which maintain our State Society, and our National Medical Association. The benefits derived from our relations to these authorized, central bodies, are much greater, and more important than is generally supposed. They give authority to the Code of Ethics, without which much confusion would exist in our ranks. They create and adopt for uniform guidance a Pharmacopœia, without which we would be a nation of empirics; they are taking measures to institute a standard of medical education, for universal adoption, so that colleges may no longer send out a swarm of half-fledged doctors, that stultify the profession with their incompetency; and they are the great exponents of the profession in this country that give us standing at home and character abroad.

These central organizations owe their existence to, and are fed from the country societies. It is unfair that a physician should be protected, and in many ways benefited by their influences, and yet refuse to do his share toward maintaining his home county society. A sense of justice should prompt every one to aid by his presence and counsel its deliberations. Do not let the labor devolve upon a few, the advantage of an organized profession is universal, and the labor of maintaining it should also be universal.

The expediency of founding a medical school in this city has been spoken of recently. The wisdom of this measure I shall not now attempt to discuss. The society has not moved in the matter, and, although the success of the enterprise does not depend its sanction, nevertheless the subject is so connected with the medical interests of the neighborhood, that the attempt to found a school must occupy a prominent place in its deliberations.

My object in referring to it in this connection is to call your attention to the apathy and want of enterprise in the profession of this place. This lack of spirit or enthusiasm is too glaring to be denied. What facilities have we for the practical prosecution of anatomy? To our shame, let it be said, that not a single room is open in this city where the general professions can have access to for anatomical dissections.

I shall call your attention to the relation which our Medical Society sustains to the profession of this county. It would, no doubt, be a more attractive and eloquent task to wander among the beautiful fields of our science, culling the flowers and tasting the fruits that give such beauty and richness to our broad domains. I choose rather to walk in the humbler and homelier path of duty, by directing the attention of the medical men of this county to the importance of a more thorough organization.

In presenting this subject before you, I regret that I cannot command that attention and conviction which is more readily yielded to the words of maturer years. Let the desire to promote the interests of the profession, plead for youth, and let reason and right be an excuse for claiming for the subject that consideration and dignity which it so justly deserves.

The question is sometimes asked, what good does this Society effect? It is proper that we pause, while we analyze, and honestly answer this question. If our Society does more harm than good, we should disband at once. If its efforts are fruitless, we should discontinue it. But, if it is found to be productive of good, then every medical man in this county, who desires to see his profession exalted, should not only advise its continuance, but should also heartily and actively aid in making it a more efficient and complete body.

This Society is productive of enough good to warrant us in saying that it is a success. Before the elements of this success are pointed out, it is nothing more than justice to warn you of the error of expecting too much from it. The attainments of a liberal organization must not be measured by its results in teaching and advancing medical science alone. This would be a correct way to gauge the success of a medical school or college, but the merits or demerits of our Medical Society must be estimated by a different standard. Those great discoveries which crowd each other so rapidly, and which cause our science to advance with such giant strides, do not emanate from societies. Those great principles which constitute the Science and Art of Medicine are not the result of conventional inquiry but rather the result of solitary research in the laboratory, of long labor in the anatomical room, of individual observation at the bedside. Research and progress in science and art depend upon individual application, and not upon that of assemblies. The profound orac